

# REPORT

## ON

# INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

## FOR THE

## Week ending the 16th January 1915.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

| No.              | Name of publication.           | Where published. | Edition.   | Name, caste and age of Editor.                               | Circulation. |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Assamese.</i> |                                |                  |            |  |              |
| 1                | "Banhi" (P) ...                | Calcutta ...     | Monthly    | Lakshmi Narayn Besborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years. | 500          |
| 2                | "Kabita-Lata" (P) ...          | Do. ...          | Quarterly  | Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin                                     | 400          |
| <i>Bengali.</i>  |                                |                  |            |  |              |
| 3                | "Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...      | Do. ...          | Monthly    | Kahirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.           | 700          |
| 4                | "Alochana" (P) ...             | Howrah ...       | Do.        | Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.       | 500          |
| 5                | "Ananda" (P) ...               | Mymensingh       | Do.        | Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.                | 800          |
| 6                | "Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)    | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.                 | 200          |
| 7                | Anantapur (P) ...              | Do. ...          | Do.        | Siraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo; age 30 years.                      | 500          |
| 8                | "Anjuli" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Do.        | Krishna Behari Dutta ...                                     | 200          |
| 9                | "Archana" (P) ...              | Do. ...          | Do.        | Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.           | 800          |
| 10               | "Arghya" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Do.        | Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.             | 700          |
| 11               | "Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P)   | Do. ...          | Do.        | Jnanendra Nath Gupta; Hindu, Baidya; age about 39 years.     | 1,000        |
| 12               | "Aryya Gourab" (P) ...         | Kishoreganj      | Do.        | Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.     | 1,000        |
| 13               | "Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P). | Faridpur ...     | Do.        | Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 75 years.         | 1,000        |
| 14               | "Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...       |                  |            |  |              |
| 15               | "Aryyabartta" (P) ...          | Do. ...          | Do.        | Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...                                    | 300          |
| 16               | "Avasar" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Do.        | Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.          | 1,600        |
| 17               | "Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...       | Dacca ...        | Do.        | Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.     | 600          |
| 18               | "Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...     | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.    | 700          |
| 19               | "Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...     | Nadia ...        | Do.        | Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.             | 5,000        |
| 20               | "Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...     | Dacca ...        | Do.        | Anukul Chandra Gupta ...                                     | 1,000        |
| 21               | "Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...      | Calcutta ...     | Bi-monthly | Surendra Mohan Adhikary                                      | 500          |
| 22               | "Baisya Patrika" (P) ...       | Jessore ...      | Monthly    | Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 61 years.              | 500          |
| 23               | "Balak" (P) ...                | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | J. M. B. Duncan ...  | 5,500        |
| 24               | "Balyasram" (P) ...            | Do. ...          | Do.        | Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.   | 200          |
| 25               | "Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...   | Do. ...          | Do.        | Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years                           | 700          |
| 26               | "Bandana" ( ) ...              | Baidyabati       | Do.        | Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.             | 700          |

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



| No.                       | Name of publication.             | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.  | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|---|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |                                  |                  |          |   |              |
| 27                        | "Bangabandhu" (P)                | Dacca            | Monthly  | Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.  | 150          |
| 28                        | "Bangadarsan" (P)                | Calcutta         | Do.      | Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.  | 600          |
| 29                        | "Bangaratna" (N)                 | Krishnagar       | Weekly   | Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.   | 1,550        |
| 30                        | "Bangavasi" (N)                  | Calcutta         | Do.      | Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.   | 15,000       |
| 31                        | "Bankura Darpan" (N)             | Bankura          | Do.      | Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years  | 453          |
| 32                        | "Bani" (P)                       | Calcutta         | Monthly  | Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years   | 800          |
| 33                        | "Barisal Hitaishi" (N)           | Barisal          | Weekly   | Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.   | 625          |
| 34                        | "Basumati" (N)...                | Calcutta         | Do.      | Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.  | 19,000       |
| 35                        | "Bhakti" (P)                     | Howrah           | Monthly  | Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.   | 600          |
| 36                        | Bharat Laxmi (P)                 | Calcutta         | Do.      | Radha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.  | 1,000        |
| 37                        | "Bharati" (P)                    | Do.              | Do.      | Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.   | 1,700        |
| 38                        | "Bharat Chitra" (N)              | Do.              | Weekly   | Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin   | 300          |
| 39                        | "Bharat Mahila" (P)              | Dacca            | Monthly  | Srimati Seraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 32 years.   | 450          |
| 40                        | "Bharat Nari" (P)                | Calcutta         | Do.      | Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya  | 1,000        |
| 41                        | "Bhisak Darpan" (P)              | Do.              | Do.      | Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi  | 250          |
| 42                        | "Bharatbarsha" (P)               | Do.              | Do.      | Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years. | 3,400        |
| 43                        | "Bidushak" (P)                   | Do.              | Do.      | Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.  | 600          |
| 44                        | "Bijnan" (P)                     | Do.              | Do.      | Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.   | 300          |
| 45                        | "Bikrampur" (P)                  | Mymensingh       | Do.      | Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.   | 200          |
| 46                        | "Birbhum Varta" (N)              | Suri             | Weekly   | Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.  | 997          |
| 47                        | "Birbhumi" (P)                   | Calcutta         | Monthly  | Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.  | 1,500        |
| 48                        | "Birbhum Vasi" (N)               | Rampur Hat       | Weekly   | Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.  | 700          |
| 49                        | "Brahman Samaj" (P)              | Calcutta         | Do.      | Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi   | 1,000        |
| 50                        | "Brahma Vadi" (P)                | Barisal          | Monthly  | Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.  | 660          |
| 51                        | "Brahma Vidya" (P)               | Calcutta         | Do.      | Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu; Kayastha.                        | 300          |
| 52                        | "Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)          | Burdwan          | Weekly   | Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.  | 400          |
| 53                        | "Byabasa O Banijya" (P)          | Calcutta         | Monthly  | Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.  | 900          |
| 54                        | "Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N) | Bhawanipur       | Weekly   | Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.   | 500 to 700   |
| 55                        | "Charu Mihir" (N)                | Mymensingh       | Do.      | Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.  | 300          |

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |                                |                  |                      |  |                |
| 56                        | "Chhatra" (P)                  | Dacca            | Monthly              | Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.              | 500            |
| 57                        | "Chhatra Suhrid" (P)           | Do.              | Do.                  | .....  | 450            |
| 58                        | "Chikitsa Prakas" (P)          | Nadia            | P.                   | Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.                | 400            |
| 59                        | "Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)       | Calcutta         | Do.                  | Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.                       | 500            |
| 60                        | "Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)    | Do.              | Do.                  | Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.                            | 300            |
| 61                        | "Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)       | Chinsura         | Weekly               | Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.                             | 1,000          |
| 62                        | "Dainik Chandrika" (N)         | Calcutta         | Three issues a week. | Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.                          | 1,600          |
| 63                        | "Dainik Basumati" (N)          | Do.              | Daily                | Sasi Bhushan Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others. | 1,200          |
| 64                        | "Dacca Prakas" (N)             | Dacca            | Weekly               | Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.              | 300            |
| 65                        | "Darsak" (N)                   | Calcutta         | Do.                  | Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.               | 300            |
| 66                        | "Dharma-o-Karma" (P)           | Do.              | Quarterly            | Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.                               | 1,000 to 1,300 |
| 67                        | "Dharma Tatva" (P)             | Do.              | Fortnightly          | Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo   | 300            |
| 68                        | "Dharma Pracharak" (P)         | Do.              | Monthly              | Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.                  | 2,000          |
| 69                        | "Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N) | Diamond Harbour  | Weekly               | Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.                | 2,500          |
| 70                        | "Dhruba" (P)                   | Ditto            | Monthly              | Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.                    | 470            |
| 71                        | "Education Gazette" (N)        | Chinsura         | Weekly               | Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 24 years.                              | 1,500          |
| 72                        | "Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)      | Faridpur         | Do.                  | Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.                 | 900            |
| 73                        | "Galpa Lahari" (P)             | Calcutta         | Monthly              | Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.                    | 1,300          |
| 74                        | "Gambhira" (P)                 | Malda            | Bi-monthly           | Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli; age about 28 years.                | 300            |
| 75                        | "Gaud-duta" (N)                | Do.              | Weekly               | Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.                             | 400            |
| 76                        | "Grihastha" (P)                | Calcutta         | Monthly              | Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.                             | 500            |
| 77                        | "Hakim" (P)                    | Do.              | Do.                  | Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.                              | 500            |
| 78                        | "Jangipur Sangvad" (N)         | Raghunathganj    | Weekly               | Sarat Chandra Pandit: Hindu, Brahmin.                                  | 100            |
| 79                        | "Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)      | Murshidabad      | Monthly              | Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.                     | 600            |
| 80                        | "Hindusthana" (N)              | Calcutta         | Weekly               | Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.                          | 900            |
| 81                        | "Hindu Ranjika" (N)            | Rajshahi         | Do.                  | Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.                          | 290            |
| 82                        | "Hindu Sakha" (P)              | Hooghly          | Monthly              | Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.                                | 200            |
| 83                        | "Hitavadi" (N)                 | Calcutta         | Weekly               | Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.        | 28,000         |

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



| No.                       | Name of publication.         | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                            | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |                              |                  |             |   |              |
| 84                        | "Hitvarta" (N) ...           | Chittagong ...   | Weekly ...  | Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.                    | 800          |
| 85                        | "Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ... | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Proboodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.   | 300          |
| 86                        | "Islam-Abha" (P) ...         | Dacca ...        | Do. ...     | Sheik Abdul Majid ...                                     | 1,000        |
| 87                        | "Islam-Rabi" (N) ...         | Mymensingh ...   | Weekly ...  | Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.      | 700          |
| 88                        | "Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...        | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.                | 700          |
| 89                        | "Jagaran" (N) ...            | Bagerhat ...     | Weekly ...  | Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.                     | About 300    |
| 90                        | "Jahannabi" (P) ...          | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.        | 600          |
| 91                        | "Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...   | Murshidabad ...  | Weekly ...  | .....   | ....         |
| 92                        | "Janmabhumi" (P) ...         | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...     | Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.        | 300          |
| 93                        | "Jasohar" (N) ...            | Jessore ...      | Weekly ...  | Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.                  | 600          |
| 94                        | "Jubak" (P) ...              | Santipur ...     | Monthly ... | Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.                  | 500          |
| 95                        | "Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...     | Comilla ...      | Do. ...     | Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.      | About 2,000  |
| 96                        | "Jyoti" (N) ...              | Chittagong ...   | Weekly ...  | Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.          | 2,000        |
| 97                        | "Kajer Loke" (P) ...         | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 47 years.           | 350          |
| 98                        | "Kalyani" (N) ...            | Magura ...       | Weekly ...  | Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.                | 600          |
| 99                        | "Kangal" (P) ...             | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.              | 100          |
| 100                       | "Kanika" (P) ...             | Murshidabad ...  | Do. ...     | Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years. | 150          |
| 101                       | "Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...    | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...     | Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.            | 600          |
| 102                       | "Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...     | Barisal ...      | Weekly ...  | Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.    | 500          |
| 103                       | "Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...   | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Upendra Nath Mittra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.       | 700          |
| 104                       | "Khulnavasi" (N) ...         | Khulna ...       | Weekly ...  | Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 63 years.     | 300          |
| 105                       | "Krisbak" (P) ...            | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ... | Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.              | 1,000        |
| 106                       | "Krishi Sampad" (P) ...      | Dacca ...        | Do. ...     | Nisi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years                      | 1,000        |
| 107                       | "Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...  | Do. ...          | Do. ...     | Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 50 years.         | 600          |
| 108                       | "Kushadaha" (P) ...          | Do. ...          | Do. ...     | Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.         | 500          |
| 109                       | "Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...     | Do. ...          | Do. ...     | Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.            | 400          |
| 110                       | "Mahila" (P) ...             | Do. ...          | Do. ...     | Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 69 years.             | 200          |
| 111                       | "Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...     | Do. ...          | Do. ...     | Miss K. Blair; age 60 years                               | 500          |
| 112                       | "Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...    | Do. ...          | Do. ...     | Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas                            | 300          |

N, B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



| No.                       | Name of publication.       | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                      | Circulation.   |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |                            |                  |             |   |                |
| 113                       | "Mahisya Samaj" (P)        | Dacca            | Monthly     | Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta                                  | 200            |
| 114                       | "Mahisya-Surhid" (P)       | Diamond Harbour  | Do.         | Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.                     | 250            |
| 115                       | "Malancha" (P)             | Calcutta         | Do.         | Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.               | 2,000          |
| 116                       | "Malda Samachar" (N)       | Malda            | Weekly      | Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.                           | 1,100          |
| 117                       | "Malancha" (P)             | Calcutta         | Monthly     | Kali Prasanna Das Gupta   | .....          |
| 118                       | "Manasi" (F)               | Do.              | Do.         | Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.      | 2,000          |
| 119                       | "Mandarmala" (P)           | Do.              | Do.         | Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.         | 400            |
| 120                       | "Medini Bandhab" (N)       | Midnapore        | Weekly      | Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 25 years.                     | 500            |
| 121                       | "Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)   | Do.              | Do.         | Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.                   | 1,700          |
| 122                       | "Moslem Hitaishi" (N)      | Calcutta         | Do.         | Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.                              | 6,300          |
| 123                       | "Muhammadi" (N)            | Do.              | Do.         | Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan. | About 7,000    |
| 124                       | "Mukul" (P)                | Do.              | Monthly     | Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.                           | 1,000          |
| 125                       | "Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) | Saidabad         | Weekly      | Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.                  | 500            |
| 126                       | "Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)   | Mymensingh       | Monthly     | .....   | .....          |
| 127                       | "Nandini" (P)              | Howrah           | Do.         | Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.       | 500            |
| 128                       | "Natya Mandir" (P)         | Calcutta         | Do.         | Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.                     | 700            |
| 129                       | "Navya Banga" (N)          | Chandpur         | Weekly      | Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.                | 400            |
| 130                       | "Nayak" (N)                | Calcutta         | Daily       | Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.                          | 2,800          |
| 131                       | "Navya Bharat" (P)         | Do.              | Monthly     | Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.                  | 1,000 to 1,500 |
| 132                       | "Nihar" (N)                | Contai           | Weekly      | Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.                              | 500            |
| 133                       | "Nirjhar" (P)              | Calcutta         | Quarterly   | Sris Chandra Ray, Kayastha; age about 50 years.                     | 500            |
| 134                       | "Noakhali Sammilani" (N)   | Noakhali Town    | Weekly      | Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.                            | 500            |
| 135                       | "Pabna Hitaishi" (N)       | Pabna            | Do.         | Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.            | 550            |
| 136                       | "Pakshik Patrika" (P)      | Serampore        | Fortnightly | Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.                  | 500            |
| 137                       | "Pallivashi" (N)           | Kalna            | Weekly      | Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.                  | 200            |
| 138                       | "Pallivarta" (N)           | Bongong          | Do.         | Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.                   | 500            |
| 139                       | "Pantha" (P)               | Calcutta         | Monthly     | Rajendra Lal Mukherji   | 800            |
| 140                       | "Pataka" (P)               | Do.              | Do.         | Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.                         | 500            |

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



| No.                       | Name of publication.                      | Where published. | Edition.        | Name, caste and age of Editor.   | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |   |                  |                 |  |              |
| 141                       | Prabahini (N) ...                         | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ...      | Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya; age about 27 years.                             | 4,000        |
| 142                       | "Prachar" (P) ...                         | Jayanagar ...    | Monthly ...     | Revd. G. O. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.   | 1,400        |
| 143                       | "Praja Bandhu" (N) ...                    | Tippera ...      | Fortnightly ... | Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 31 years.                         | 170          |
| 144                       | "Prajapati" (P) ...                       | Do ...           | Monthly ...     | Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...   | 750          |
| 145                       | "Prabhat" (P) ...                         | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Devendra Nath Mitra ...  | 200          |
| 146                       | "Prakriti" (P) ...                        | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Devendra Nath Sen ...  | 1,000        |
| 147                       | "Prantavasi" (N) ...                      | Netrakona ...    | Fortnightly ... | Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.  | 800          |
| 148                       | "Prasun" (N) ...                          | Katwa ...        | Weekly ...      | Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.   | 575          |
| 149                       | "Pratiker" (N) ...                        | Berhampore ...   | Do. ...         | Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.                            | 506          |
| 150                       | "Pratima" (P) ...                         | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...     | Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin; age 40 years.                                       | 500          |
| 151                       | "Prativasi" (P) ...                       | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.  | 500          |
| 152                       | "Pravasi" (P) ...                         | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo; age 55 years.                                   | 5,000        |
| 153                       | "Priti" (P) ...                           | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Pransaukar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.                                 | 300          |
| 154                       | "Puspodyan" (P) ...                       | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Jnanendra Nath Bose ...  | 200          |
| 155                       | "Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...                 | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.                                      | 300          |
| 156                       | "Rajdutt" (P) ...                         | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.                                   | 500          |
| 157                       | "Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...                  | Rangpur ...      | Weekly ...      | Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.                              | 400          |
| 158                       | "Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ... | Do. ...          | Quarterly ...   | Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.                                     | 500          |
| 159                       | "Ratnakar" (N) ...                        | Asansol ...      | Weekly ...      | Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 23 years.   | 200          |
| 160                       | "Sabuj Patra" (P) ...                     | Calcutta ..      | Monthly ...     | Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.                              | 500          |
| 161                       | "Sadhak" (P) ...                          | Nadia ...        | Do. ...         | Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.                               | 200          |
| 162                       | "Sahitya" (P) ...                         | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 46 years.                                      | 3,000        |
| 163                       | "Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...         | Do. ...          | Quarterly ...   | Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharya by caste; age 49 years. | 1,800        |
| 164                       | "Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...                | Do. ...          | Monthly ...     | Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.                                    | 500          |
| 165                       | "Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...                  | Howrah ...       | Do. ...         | Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.                                | 3,000        |
| 166                       | "Saji" (P) ...                            | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Khetra Mohan Gupta ...   | 300          |
| 167                       | "Samaj" (P) ...                           | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Radha Govinda Nath ...   | 700          |
| 168                       | "Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...                    | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Adhar Chandra Das ...  | 450          |
| 169                       | "Samaj Chitra" (P) ...                    | Dacca ...        | Do. ...         | Satis Chandra Roy ...  | 250          |
| 170                       | "Samay" (N) ...                           | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ...      | Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.  | 700          |
| 171                       | "Sammilani" (P) ...                       | Do. ...          | Quarterly ...   | Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.   | 200          |

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| No.                       | Name of publication.                                | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |   |                  |             |   |              |
| 173                       | "Sammilani" (N)                                     | Calcutta ...     | Fortnightly | Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 41 years.                  | 300          |
| 173                       | "Sammilani" (P)                                     | Do. ...          | Monthly     | Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years. | 400          |
| 174                       | "Sandes" (P)  | Do. ...          | Do.         | Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.          | 300          |
| 175                       | "Sanjivani" (N)                                     | Do. ...          | Weekly      | Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others                             | 6,000        |
| 176                       | "Sankalpa" (P)                                      | Do. ...          | Monthly     | Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.           | 2,000        |
| 177                       | "Sansodhini" (N)                                    | Chittagong       | Weekly      | Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.           | 400          |
| 178                       | "Santi" (P)   | Bikrampur        | Monthly     | Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin                                  | 500          |
| 179                       | "Saswati" (P)                                       | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.                      | 500          |
| 180                       | "Sansar Suhrid" (P)                                 | Do. ...          | Do.         | Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.                    | 400          |
| 181                       | "Sebak" (P)   | Dacca ...        | Do.         | Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.                      | 300          |
| 182                       | "Senapati" (P)                                      | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years                                   | 200          |
| 183                       | "Serampore" (N)                                     | Serampore        | Fortnightly | Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.            | 400          |
| 184                       | "Sisu" (P)  | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.          | 400          |
| 185                       | "Saurabha"  | Dacca ...        | Do.         | Kedar Nath Majumdar   | 1,000        |
| 186                       | "Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)                             | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.           | 200          |
| 187                       | "Sikshak" (P)                                       | Barisal          | Do.         | Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years                                   | 125          |
| 188                       | "Siksha Prachar" (P)                                | Mymensingh       | Do.         | Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.              | 1,000        |
| 189                       | "Siksha Samachar" (N)                               | Dacca ...        | Weekly      | Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.       | 1,500        |
| 190                       | "Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P)                               | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | Manmatha Nath Chakravarti                                     | 500          |
| 191                       | "Snehamayi" (P)                                     | Dacca ...        | Do.         | Rev. A. L. Sarkar   | 700          |
| 192                       | "Sopan" (P)   | Do. ...          | Do.         | Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.                    | 250          |
| 193                       | "Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)                          | Murshidabad      | Do.         | Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.           | 400          |
| 194                       | "Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).                  | Burdwan          | Do.         | Krishna Behari Goswami  | 300          |
| 195                       | "Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).                    | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.              | 600          |
| 196                       | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N). | Do. ...          | Weekly      | Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 52 years.               | 16,000       |
| 197                       | "Subarna-banik" (N)                                 | Do.              | Do.         | Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.        | 1,000        |
| 198                       | "Suhrid" (N)  | Bakarganj        | Fortnightly | Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha                              | .....        |
| 199                       | "Sumati" (P)  | Dacca ...        | Monthly     | Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.                  | 431          |
| 200                       | "Suhrid" (P)  | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.      | 300          |
| 201                       | "Suprabhat" (P)                                     | Do. ...          | Do.         | Sm. Kamudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.                    | 900          |

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| No.                       | Name of publication.           | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                              | Circulation.    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|
| <i>Bengali—concluded.</i> |                                |                  |             |   |                 |
| 202                       | "Suraj" (N) ...                | Pabna ...        | Weekly      | Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.           | 500             |
| 203                       | "Suhrit" (P) ...               | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 30 years.                  | 200             |
| 204                       | "Surabhi" (P) ...              | Contai ...       | Do.         | Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.            | 300             |
| 205                       | "Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...    | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years. | 500             |
| 206                       | "Swastha Samachar" (P) ...     | Do. ...          | Do.         | Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...                           | 4,500           |
| 207                       | "Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...      | Do. ...          | Do.         | Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.                   | 600             |
| 208                       | "Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...        | Do. ...          | Do.         | Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.    | 300             |
| 209                       | Tapaban (P) ...                | Do. ...          | Do.         | Sama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.          | 700             |
| 210                       | "Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...       | Do. ...          | Fortnightly | Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 40 years.                | 500             |
| 211                       | "Tattwa Manjari" ...           | Do. ...          | Monthly     | Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years                        | 600             |
| 212                       | "Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...   | Do. ...          | Do.         | Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 52 years.                 | 300             |
| 213                       | "Theatre" (N) ...              | Calcutta         | Weekly      | Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.              | 10,000          |
| 214                       | "Toshini" (P) ...              | Dacca ...        | Monthly     | Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.                 | 1,250           |
| 215                       | "Trade Gazette" (P) ...        | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Kamal Hari Mukherji ...                                     | 900 to 1,000    |
| 216                       | "Triveni" (P) ...              | Basirhat ...     | Do.         | Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 40 years            | ...             |
| 217                       | "Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...     | Comilla ...      | Weekly      | Afazzuddin Ahmed ...  | 1,000           |
| 218                       | "Uchchasa" (P) ...             | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.             | 150             |
| 219                       | "Udbodbhava" (P) ...           | Do. ...          | Do.         | Swami Saradananda ...                                       | 1,500           |
| 220                       | "United Trade Gazette" (P) ... | Do. ...          | Do.         | Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 48 years.             | 3,000 to 10,000 |
| 221                       | "Upasana" (P) ...              | Murshidabad      | Do.         | Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.            | 300             |
| 222                       | "Utsav" (P) ...                | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others                         | 100             |
| 223                       | "Yamuna" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Do.         | Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years.           | 900             |
| 224                       | "Vartavaha" (N) ...            | Ranaghat         | Weekly      | Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.         | 400             |
| 225                       | "Vasudha" (P) ...              | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya                                   | 500             |
| 226                       | "Vijaya" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Do.         | Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 52 years.    | 700             |
| 227                       | "Viswadut" (N) ...             | Howrah ...       | Weekly      | Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years. | 2,000           |
| 228                       | "Viswavarta" (N) ...           | Dacca ...        | Do.         | Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years.                 | 1,000           |
| 229                       | "Yogi Sakha" (P) ...           | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years.                     | 750             |
| 230                       | "Yubak" (P) ...                | Santipur         | Do.         | Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years.                  | 300             |

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| No.                     | Name of publication.                      | Where published. | Edition.                 | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                  | Circulation. |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| <i>English-Bengali.</i> |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 231                     | "Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)      | Mymensingh       | Monthly                  | Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.                       | 300          |
| 232                     | "Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)          | Calcutta         | Do                       | G. C. Basu  | 600          |
| 233                     | "Dacca College Magazine" (P)              | Dacca            | Quarterly                | Mr. E. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Gotwami, Hindu, Brahmin. | 510          |
| 234                     | "Dacca Gazette" (N)                       | Do.              | Weekly                   | Satya Bhushan Dutt Ray, Baidya; age 47 years.                   | 500          |
| 235                     | "Dacca Review" (P)                        | Do.              | Monthly                  | Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.                 | 1,200        |
| 236                     | "Fratern" ...                             | Calcutta         | Quarterly                | Rev. W. E. S. Holland   | 200          |
| 237                     | "Jagannath College Magazine." (P)         | Do.              | Monthly                  | Bai Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Bahadur, Brahmo.                     | 900          |
| 238                     | "Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)           | Dacca            | Quarterly                | Board of Professors, Rajshahi College                           | 300          |
| 239                     | "Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)                  | Rangpur          | Weekly                   | Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years.                | 300          |
| 240                     | "Sawjaya" (N) ...                         | Faridpur         | Do.                      | Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.           | 500          |
| 241                     | "Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P) | Calcutta         | Five issues in the year. | Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray                               | 1,200        |
| 242                     | "Tippera Guide" (N) ...<br>Garos.         | Comilla          | Weekly                   | Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.                | 500          |
| 243                     | "Achikni Ribeng" (P)                      | Calcutta         | Monthly                  | E. G. Phillips  | 550          |
| 244                     | "Phring Phring" (P)                       | Do.              | Do.                      | D. McDonald   | 400          |
| 245                     | "Agraval" ...                             | Do.              | Do.                      | Chuni Lal Agarwalla   | 200          |
| <i>Hindi.</i>           |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 246                     | "Bharat Mitra" (N)                        | Calcutta         | Weekly                   | Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.        | 3,000        |
| 247                     | "Bir Bharat" (N)                          | Do.              | Do.                      | Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.           | 1,500        |
| 248                     | Calcutta Samachar (N)                     | Do.              | Do.                      | Radha Kishen Misser; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 40 years.        | 2,000        |
| 249                     | "Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P)            | Ranchi           | Monthly                  | Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian                                   | 450          |
| 250                     | "Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)                 | Calcutta         | Daily                    | Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.             | 800          |
| 251                     | "Daragar Daptar" (P)                      | Do.              | Monthly                  | Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.                 | 800          |
| 252                     | "Hindi Vangabasi" (N)                     | Do.              | Weekly                   | Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.              | 5,500        |
| 253                     | "Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)              | Do.              | Monthly                  | Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.                |              |
| 254                     | "Manoranjan" (P)                          | Do.              | Do.                      | Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 61 years.            | 500          |
| 255                     | "Ratnakar" (P) ...                        | Do.              | Do.                      | Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.             | 1,000        |
| 256                     | "Sevak" (P) ...                           | Do.              | Do.                      | Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.                         | 500          |
| <i>Parvatiya.</i>       |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 257                     | "Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)                 | Darjeeling       | Monthly                  | Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.                    | 400          |

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| No.                      | Name of publication.       | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                   | Circulation. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------|--|--------------|
| <i>Persian.</i>          |                            |                  |          |  |              |
| 258                      | "Hablul-Matin" (N)         | Calcutta         | Weekly   | Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 63 years.                     | 1,000        |
| <i>Poly-lingual.</i>     |                            |                  |          |  |              |
| 259                      | "Printers' Provider" (P)   | Calcutta         | Monthly  | S. T. Jones  | 500          |
| 260                      | "Sadhu Samvad" (P)         | Howrah           | Do.      | Nilananda Chatterji, M.A.; age 38 years                          | 340          |
| <i>Sanskrit.</i>         |                            |                  |          |  |              |
| 261                      | "Vidyodaya" (P)            | Calcutta         | Monthly  | Shaba Bibhuti Bidya Bhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years. | 400          |
| <i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i> |                            |                  |          |  |              |
| 262                      | "Aryya Prabha" (P)         | Chittagong       | Monthly  | Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.                            | 500          |
| 263                      | "Hindu Patrika" (P)        | Jessore          | Do.      | Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.          | 340          |
| 264                      | "Sri Valshnava Sevika" (P) | Calcutta         | Do.      | Hari Mohan Das Thakur  | 400          |
| <i>Urdu.</i>             |                            |                  |          |  |              |
| 265                      | "Al-Hilal" (N)             | Calcutta         | Weekly   | Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.               | 2,000        |
| 266                      | Do. (N)                    | Do.              | Daily    | Maulana Abdul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.              | 500          |
| 267                      | "Resalat" (N)              | Do.              | Do.      | Maulvi Golam Hossain; age about 30 years.                        | 300          |
| 268                      | "Resalat" (P)              | Do.              | Monthly  | Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.            | 400          |
| 269                      | "Tandrut" (P)              | Do.              | Do.      | Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.          | 500          |
| 270                      | "Negare Basm" (P)          | Do.              | Do.      | Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years, and another.   |              |
| <i>Urdu.</i>             |                            |                  |          |  |              |
| 271                      | "Prachar" (P)              | Calcutta         | Monthly  | Radha Charan Das   | 500          |
| 272                      | "Utkal Varta"              | Do.              | Weekly   | Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.        | 300          |

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*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Indian Newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1914.*

| No. | Name of Publication.                | Where published. | Edition.      | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1   | "Safir" (N) ... ..                  | Calcutta ... ..  | Daily ... ..  | .....                          | .....        |
| 2   | "Rifaquat" (N)*... ..               | Do. ... ..       | Do. ... ..    | .....                          | .....        |
| 3   | "Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N) ... .. | Do. .. ...       | Do. ... ..    | .....                          | .....        |
| 4   | "Marwari" (N) ... ..                | Do. ... ..       | Weekly ... .. | .....                          | .....        |
| 5   | "Bangali" (N) ... ..                | Do. ... ..       | Daily ... ..  | .....                          | .....        |

No. 261, "Al-Hilal" (N) (Daily), suspended.

\* Suspended.



| Name         | Address      | City     | State    | Occupation |
|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| John Doe     | 123 Main St  | New York | New York | Teacher    |
| Jane Smith   | 456 Elm St   | New York | New York | Nurse      |
| Robert Brown | 789 Oak St   | New York | New York | Engineer   |
| Mary White   | 101 Pine St  | New York | New York | Homemaker  |
| James Black  | 202 Cedar St | New York | New York | Lawyer     |



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January recalls how in the years 1854-56, England, aided by France, fought, the Crimean War on behalf of Turkey against Russia. The Russians fought bravely but ultimately sustained a miserable defeat. Thousands of Britons sacrificed their lives freely for the sake of Turkey in that struggle and their graves near Constantinople still testify emphatically to the sincere friendship which existed between the English and the Turks. England at that time felt it a glory that she had succeeded in upholding the glory of her friend. It is no small pity, therefore, that England should now be fighting the same Turkey. We could never conceive that such an unpleasant thing could happen. We could never imagine a conflict between the greatest Muhammadan Power on earth and the Sultan of Turkey. The hearts of all Indian Moslems are suffering bitter anguish because of this struggle. We are loyal subjects of Britain. The Young Turks, by their shortsighted alliance with the Germans, have deeply offended the susceptibilities of Indian Moslems. God alone knows what purpose He intends to serve by these incidents.

MOSLEM HITAISHI  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

2. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes that the "The sad predicament of Albania." misfortunes of Albania are rapidly reaching the worst. She owes her present predicament to the shortsightedness of the Young Turks and the treachery of Essad Pasha. She is now surrounded by enemies on all sides. Part of her territories on the north and the north-east have been captured by Servia and Montenegro. On the south, the Epirus region and certain other tracts have been taken possession of by Greece. The Italians have crossed over and taken Valona, whence they are sending out troops to occupy the neighbouring country. The Albanians expelled the Christian ruler chosen for them by the Powers, and Essad Pasha assumed control of affairs with the help of Italy. Essad's enemies are now smashing up his home and killing his adherents. These new outrages are furnishing an opportunity to Albania's enemies. The fighting Moslem community of Albania is almost about to be exterminated. The prospects for the Moslem people are indeed gloomy, wherever we may look.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

3. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January says that Italy is playing the part of the crafty jackal in connection with the present war. She means to join the winning party towards the end of the conflict and then get a share of the spoils. In the meantime she is trying to snatch a slice out of Albania on the pretext of helping Essad Pasha in quelling the rebellion in that country. Essad Pasha is a most unprincipled adventurer, whose career is throughout marked by intrigue and treachery against Turkey and the Albanians. Italy is now helping him to quell the rising in Albania and has captured Valona for him. Now that the other European Powers have no time to look after the affairs of other States, it is sure that Italy will seize this opportunity to extend her influence on Albania and then slowly bring that country completely under her control in the same manner that the Musalman States in Africa have been brought under the control of the European Powers. Of course, at the end of the war, the other Powers will object to this and also to the rule of the unscrupulous Essad in Albania. The writer concludes that the future of Albania is so dark and frightful as to give rise to grave fears in his mind concerning it.

MOHAMMADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

4. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January considers it a very happy thing for Turkey that her Armenian "The Christians of Armenia." Christian subjects have declared unswerving loyalty to her in the present crisis. But it is doubtful how much faith politicians can put in such declarations of loyalty made by subject peoples in times of war.

MOHAMMADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

5. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th January says:—

Prosecutions for sedition.

Arrests and trials for sedition for offences new and old are taking place on all sides again. We have nothing to say to this. The will of the authorities be done. They have been doing and will do whatever they think right. We, however, ask: "Does it look well—this weeping with one eye and laughing with another?" On the one hand the people are flooding the country with declarations of loyalty and on the other, sedition cases are cropping up in large numbers. What a sight this is! What will the enemy say?

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

6. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January refers to an allegation

Complaint of ill-treatment.

made by the *Bengalee* newspaper about certain drunken European soldiers having abused and assaulted Indian wayfarers in the southern section of the town on New Year's Day. Will not the Military and Police authorities inquire and take the necessary measures of redress? Do not the soldiers retain their senses even in these critical times?

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

7. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, referring to the same

Outrage at a festivity.

incident, hopes Government will be more careful about teaching manners to its soldiers. It should not forget that these petty incidents create great ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th 1915.

8. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January refers to the case

"Serious failure of justice."

noticed by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, relating to one Krishna Mahto, of Chas Thana, in Manbhum. It appears that this man was sent up by the local police in connection with a murder charge, though he pleaded an *alibi*. Mr. N. K. Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate of Purulia, who held the preliminary trial, also committed the man to the Sessions, though here again he pleaded an *alibi*. The Sessions Judge again dismissed this plea of *alibi* and convicted the man and sentenced him to death. Successive appeals to the High Court, the Bihar and Orissa Government, and the Government of India also failed, and a day was fixed for the man's execution. In the meantime Babu Prafulla Chandra Biswas, the man's pleader, had an interview with the Daroga (Babu Nandalal Banerji) who had sent up the man; in course of which it transpired that the Daroga believed the man to be innocent, though he had felt constrained to send him up because of the evidence against him. Later on, two relations of the victim of the murder also expressed to Prafulla Babu their opinion that Krishna Mahto was innocent, and that his plea of an *alibi* was true. Babu T. K. Singha (Deputy Magistrate), then in charge of the local jail, was next approached by Prafulla Babu and a formal official inquiry by Mr. Hignell followed, with the result that the plea of *alibi* was found correct and Krishna Mahto was pardoned.

Prafulla Babu, Jogendra Babu (Deputy Magistrate), and the Local Government deserve all credit for what they did. But what steps are Government taking to punish the Daroga, the Deputy Magistrate and the Sessions Judge who ignored this man's repeated pleas of *alibi*? Let Lord Hardinge take steps to prevent such cases in future, which cast a stain on the reputation of British justice.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

9. Discussing the case of Krishna Mahto, referred to in paragraph 8

"A case of failure of justice."

above, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, writes:—

When the sentence came before the High Court for confirmation, the judges in due course confirmed it. This is the way the lives of human-beings,



specially of illiterate and powerless black men, are valued. Cases of failure of justice like this happen too often, and judges in passing sentences of death should be exceedingly careful of the evidence. We are entirely opposed to the death penalty on principle, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is unjust to pass these death sentences without deliberate and careful consideration.

(d)—Education.

10. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 4th January expresses dissatisfaction at the power of interference reserved by Government to itself while making great concessions to the sentiment of the Hindu public in the matter of the control of the Hindu University in other respects. Everything is yours, but the key is mine. Such is, according to the writer, the character of the decision of the Government regarding the University.

11. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 6th January says that from the letter which has been addressed by Sir Harcourt Butler to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, it is clear that the Government of India and the United Provinces Government want a complete control over the affairs of the University and not a partial one. Since the *regimé* of Lord Curzon, Government has taken a complete hold over the educational policy of India. It then goes on to say that the Government view has now become known to the public, and the organisers of the University will do well to give expression to their views as well.

12. The conception of the Hindu University, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th January, is a queer amalgamation of Hindu sentiment with European ideas. It is, what one would naturally expect, the love of English education and western civilisation seasoned with a bit of patriotism. Just as an outlandish idea of *swadeshism* gave rise to the *swadeshi* movement, so an outlandish idea of Hinduism has given rise to the Hindu University movement.

True Hindu education is the education which can be had only under a *guru* in the *guru's* house, leading the life of a mendicant all the time. We do not mean to say that a Sanskrit institution conducted on European lines does not give a sound education in Sanskrit, but it cannot produce thorough Sanskrit scholars imbued with true Hindu ideas and sentiments. Education on true Hindu lines does not consist of book learning only but also of the practice of the things learned from books, that is to say, it means building up of one's life according to the teachings of the Hindu *Shastras*. This is why we do not support the Hindu University Scheme. What the Hindu society wants is not walking libraries, of book knowledge, but true Hindus, manly, self-controlled and virtuous.

Hinduism is based mainly on the caste-system. Will the Hindu University give education on caste lines? There are innumerable castes and creeds in India calling themselves Hindus. Will the University give them education on their own lines? Many Musalmans also have given subscriptions to its fund. Will then the *Koran* also be taught in it?

People now give education to their sons because this education will enable them to earn money. The Bengalis have had bitter experience of this in their National University experiment. Of course, Government will give the Hindu University official recognition. But still the name Hindu and the stink of its non-official character will attach to it and no one will care to have his son educated in it. Moreover, why will the Government allow another person to have control over the education of the Indians? It is the Government and nobody else who will have ultimately to suffer if this other person fails to give good and wholesome education to them. We cannot, therefore, blame Sir Harcourt Butler for placing the control of the University in the hands of the Government. It is simply because the organisers of the National University did not want to have official control that they did not pray for a charter of official recognition.

BANGALI,  
Jan. 4th, 1915.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.



We predict that the Hindu University will in the long run be only like a white elephant. If Sanskrit *pathsalas* are opened in connection with it for poor Brahmin boys, they will last. But any hybrid thing formed in it will perish. Hybridism in education cannot and will not last.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January refers to the recent official correspondence about the Benares Hindu University and remarks, cannot these lakhs of rupees be better utilised in starting *chatuspathis* all over the country?

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

"Moslem students and University Examinations."

14. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January refers once again to the numerous failures at the University Examinations in Persian. This is due to the fact that the Persian course now includes some knowledge of Arabic and is therefore exceedingly stiff for the average student. In the Allahabad University, the course for Persian does not include any element of Arabic. Moreover, the Munshis who teach Persian are ignorant of English, and hence they cannot train their pupils in translation and composition work; and yet translation and composition carry large marks in the examination papers. As the Munshis cannot generally afford any help in this direction, let the Moslem students help themselves by the aid of the numerous works on composition and translation which have recently appeared bearing marks of the approval of the Text Book Committee.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

"Anomalies in Upper Primary questions for 1914 in the Burdwan Division."

15. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 8th January points out the following inaccuracies and anomalies in the Question Papers for the last Upper Primary Examination in the Burdwan Division:—

- (1) Question 7 on Arithmetic requires the number of cows which, being sold at the rate of Rs. 49-10-8 per cow, fetches Rs. 1,628-10-8. Now, the quotient obtained by dividing Rs. 1,628-10-8 by Rs. 49-10-8 is  $32 \frac{112}{149}$ . This is ridiculous. How can the number of cows be a fraction?
- (2) The last two questions on Arithmetic are outside the syllabus for the Upper Primary Examination.
- (3) The paper on Geography is based entirely on the text-book prescribed for 1915, a book by Morrison and Ishan Chandra Ghosh.
- (4) The first question on composition requires a form of address to a neighbour who is older than the man writing the letter, but stands in the relation of a nephew to him, and whose caste is not mentioned. This is a very puzzling question and difficult for even grown up men to answer.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January repeats its old protest against the Committee for the encouragement of female education in Bengal. Government should not directly be associated with any attempt to educate Hindu girls on English lines. That will make our girls fashionable *Baijis* (dancing girls), indisposed to do household work. They will pass their days reading novels and playing upon the harmonium. It will create serious domestic unrest. Let Government withdraw from this business even now.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January cannot understand what is the reason for the issue of the new circular in Bihar and Orissa prohibiting College students from joining any Association or meeting without the previous permission of their Principal.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

TRIPURA HITAISHI  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

18. The *Tripurah Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 6th January, while admitting with Government that the Comilla Municipality has shown a marked improvement in the collection of arrears of rates and the attendance of the Commissioners at meetings, regrets to have to say that there is still much to be done to promote



the health and improvement of the town. Water-works and a drainage scheme are pressing problems which the Commissioners do not seem to have attended to with any earnestness.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

19. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 5th January writes:—

A new railway in Mymensingh.

The Railway Board has not yet made known its intentions about the proposed Bhairab Kisor-ganj-Netrokona Railway. It is badly needed and yet some European merchants of Narayanganj, for selfish reasons, oppose its construction. One cannot understand why the Board still hesitates to sanction it. There can be no doubt that it will be very profitable.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 5th, 1915.

(h)—*General.*

20. Discussing the Honours list, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the

The Honours list.

5th January suggests that Sir S. P. Sinha should have got his knighthood long before. Anyway, it is a matter of rejoicing that he has got it now. It is also a matter of surprise that Dr. Ghosh has got no recognition, and it is noticeable that no Mymensingh man has got even one of the minor titles this year.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 5th, 1915.

21. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 6th January is

The Honours.

sorry that the New Year's Day Honours list does not contain the names of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, the Maharaja of Nashipur and Raja Bijay Singh. It is hoped that they will meet with better fortune next time.

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

22. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January suggests that

"Some remarks about titles."

Government should confer a title on Dr. Shakhat Hossain of Bagerhat in Khulna. He has been long working for the public good. He served Government for a time as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, has been an Honorary Magistrate for the last 25 years, and is besides a member of the Local and District Boards, and many other local bodies. He has further made a gift of Rs. 2,000 for educational purposes.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

23. Discussing the New Year Honours, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of

"About titles."

the 8th January is glad that Government has at last done justice to Sir S. P. Sinha by giving him a knighthood. Every one will admit that Mr. K. C. De's C.I.E. is a recognition of real merit and efficiency displayed in the public service. Rai Jamini Mohan Mitra Bahadur's title also will be popular. It is pleasing to know that Government has recognised Babu Akshay Kumar Maitra's services to Bengali literature by giving him a Kaiser-i-Hind medal, though a higher honour would have been more suitable.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

24. Discussing the Honours list the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 8th

The Honours list.

January writes that certain Honours were expected but have not been conferred. Such were a knighthood for Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, a Maharajaship for Raja Jogendra Narayan Ray of Lalgola, a Rajaship for Rai Yotkumar Mukherjee Bahadur and some distinction for the poet Rabindra Nath Tagore. It is something to be grateful for, however, that the eminent historian, Akshay Kumar Maitra, has been given a Kaiser-i-Hind medal. Honours were also expected for Mr. Byomkes Chakravarty and Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes that the

"Showering of titles."

Honours list this year has been disappointingly small. The hopes of a knighthood for Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh and Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore have been disappointed. Among new Rai Bahadurs the names of Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra and Amar Nath Das will please all. Government deserves credit for creating as few new Mahamahopadhyayas and Baidyaratnas as possible. The new Rai Sahebs are men of the class who ordinarily get this title.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.



BIRBHUM VARTA,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

26. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 9th January refers to Babu Rajani Bhushan Mukherji, the well-known landholder of Kundala in Birbhum, as a name which

"About titles."

was expected to have been included in the Honours list. It is to be hoped that he will be honoured next time.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

27. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes that Lord Carmichael is about to visit Jessore. But the address which is to be presented to him will contain no reference to local wants and grievances.

Lord Carmichael's visit to Jessore.

Under whose orders has this been done? Again, since Jessore has no political Association, the Reception Committee should have got up the address of welcome. Instead, the District Board and Municipality are going to present it. But nobody knows who has prepared this address. The members of the District Board have not had any opportunity of seeing the address yet and they will be called upon formally to approve of the draft address on the day following that on which it will have been presented to His Excellency.

BANGALI,  
Jan. 7th, 1915.

28. Referring to Lord Carmichael's projected visit to the Jessore comb and mat factory, the *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 7th January says that the factory, which is being worked with great credit by Babu Manmathanath

Lord Carmichael in the Jessore comb and mat factory.

Ghosh with a very small capital, expects a more substantial evidence of His Excellency's sympathy than mere words of mouth. It expects to get from the Bengal Government all its orders for mats for the floors of office-rooms, and also an advance of money which the factory may slowly pay off by deduction from its bills on the Government. It is in this way that the Government of Madras has begun to help indigeneous industries. The Madras Government, moreover, opened factories for making aluminium and chrome leather, and taught the people of this country that great profits may be reaped from trade in these things. It is hoped that the Bengal Government will follow the example of the Madras Government in these matters.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes that oppression by Kabulis is still seriously rife in Bengal.

"Kabuli oppression."

Government should take steps to stop them. Can not those helpless men who fall into the clutches of the Kabulis be made to borrow money from the Co-operative Credit Societies?

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 5th, 1915.

30. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 5th January is glad that Government has recently issued an order restricting the export of wheat. It would have been

Exports of wheat.

better if there had been a total prohibition. The Bengali public should agitate for a similar prohibition,—if only a partial one,—of the export of rice.

RANGPUR DARPAN,  
Jan. 4th, 1915.

31. The *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 4th January urges the Government to prohibit the free export of paddy,

"The country's poverty"—wanted prohibition of export of food-grains.

rice and other food-grains from India in view of the war, which has disorganised business in the country and the failure of crops which has already raised prices enormously. Free trade, if at all suitable to this country, can be suitable only in times of peace and never in times of war.

BAN ALI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

32. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 8th January says that the war has,

"About jute." (Prospects of by interfering with the sale of jute, brought ruin the jute cultivation and jute trade.) and famine to the door of the Bengal cultivator. Fortunately the market has at length improved a little. If it improves steadily in this way and the crop is sold, then the poor cultivator may be able to keep the wolf from his door.

There are other things to consider in this connection. The present rise in the price of jute will no doubt give great relief to the people who have kept it in stock, but it is doubtful whether the money which they will even now earn in this way will cover the expenses of cultivation and rents of lands. Moreover, the present rise of prices will give no relief to the people who could not hold back their stocks when the market was very low. The situation on the whole is, that unless Government comes forward with pecuniary help, the cultivators in general will be ruined, and cultivation and consequently the trade of jute will disappear from Bengal. This jute affair has enabled us to



see the European merchants in this country in their true colours. It is these merchants, who annually fatten themselves by earning lakhs of rupees from the labour of the jute cultivators of Bengal, that have at last become the cause of their ruin. Government desired to advance *takavi* grants to the distressed cultivators, but the European merchants of Narayanganj and Calcutta prevented it from doing so. They forget that it is as much their interest as it is the Government's duty to save the cultivators from ruin. They forget that if these cultivators do not grow jute in the ensuing season, they (the merchants) will suffer enormous losses amounting to even crores of rupees. Government is prayed to relieve the distress of the cultivators and save the jute trade.

33. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th January writes that

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 10th, 1915.

"The lesson of the war." the war has taught us Babus how very largely dependent we are for various semi-necessaries of life on foreigners. But are we taking any effective steps to reduce this dependence? Far from it. In spite of all the education we receive—an education fitted only to make us clerks and pleaders and so forth—we are still unable to find out new avenues of employment for ourselves. Yet we now see clearly that considering how prices are rising, it will before long be impossible for us to indulge in luxuries with the meagre income derived from service. We must now learn to cease to be dependent on foreigners for the bare necessities of life. We must revert to the simple village life of our fore-fathers. These we realise in a way; effective realisation will come only when we are reduced to utter desperation and helplessness. In this country in the past we never knew what the torment of hunger was, yet in these days, people cannot get two full meals a day. There is no failure of crops and yet terribly high prices prevail, wearing the people down. Gram is selling at Rs. 8 per maund at Dinajpur. It is food for horses, but so dear that even men cannot have it to eat. In spite of all this, our people are indifferently and unsympathetically working on, each being satisfied if he can anyhow manage to keep his own self and family going.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January hopes that Government will try to obviate all necessity for fresh taxation. If, however, there is to be new taxation

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

at all, let there be a further extension of the income-tax, instead of any enhancement of the salt-tax.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January asks for the early publication of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the *Komagata Maru* incidents.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915

Otherwise all kinds of rumours will rise.

36. Last year, writes the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January,

MOHAMMADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

"The greatness of the Press was undoubtedly a very bad year for the Press in India and Egypt. The securities of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 and the printing press, worth more than a lakh of rupees, of the *Zemindar* newspaper of Lahore, were confiscated, and its editor has been placed under surveillance in his native village. It is, however, a happy thing that the newspaper is still alive. Some of the newspapers of Calcutta, the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier province have perished under the pressure of securities. It is, however, hoped that the *Comrade* and the *Hamdard* of Delhi, and *Al-Hilal* of Calcutta will reappear.

37. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 6th January writes that the

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915

Indigenous life insurance companies. various life insurance companies started in Bengal during the past few years are all one by one winding up their business. It would be well if Government compulsorily liquidated these concerns so that the share-holders might get back at least a part of the money they invested.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th January, in referring to the introduction of free primary education in the Indore State, remarks that in this respect the State is far ahead of the British Government, which seems quite indifferent to it and is not ashamed of being thus left behind. Let us wait and see when the officials wake up from their slumbers.

Free primary education in the Indore State.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.



## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 2th, 1915.

39. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January refers to certain reports published by Hemendra Nath Dutt of the Depressed Classes Union at Dacca about the prevalence of acute distress among the *muchis* of Dighirpara in Mymensingh. These reports show that certain people were actually starving over a month ago. What is their condition now? Will not Government make any public statement about it?

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JAGARAN,  
Jan. 3rd, 1915.

40. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 3rd January commends the solemn observance of that day as a day of prayer for the success of the British raj by all the different sections of the Indian people.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABLUL MATIN  
Jan. 4th, 1915.

41. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th January reviews the principal events of the year 1914. It says that at the commencement of this

year signs of peace and prosperity and progress were visible both in the East and in the West. The rivalry between England and Germany, which was looked upon with great concern by the statesmen of all countries apparently rose high. After the meeting of the Emperors of Russia, England and Germany at Berlin this became more marked. The struggle between Greece and Turkey, which seemed imminent in the first half of the year, has ended in peace. Later on the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania became more prominent. The differences between Russia and Austria on the Servian question became apparent. Turkey tried to establish a parliamentary Government and called forth a large number of delegates to represent the people. The Shah of Persia was crowned, which led to the establishment of order and peace in Persia and which has ended the long unsettled condition of the Government there. The old controversy regarding the Turko-Persian Frontier also was amicably settled. The Governments in India and other Asiatic countries were busy settling their internal problems. The outlook in the world which seemed to be bright was suddenly overclouded by the storm which blew from the direction of Servia. It commenced with the assassination of the Heir Apparent of Austria. The whole thing culminated in a universal and disastrous war between the great Powers of the world. Its effects have reached Asia and Africa. It has in a way thrown into the background all sense of justice and ideas of progress, civilisations and humanity, of which Europe was proud. One of the effects of this war is that Powers like England and Russia have joined in fraternal unity and have thrown aside their hundred year-old differences. Germany, which like England was noted for its high technical skill, education and civilisation, has come to be associated with all that is ghoulis and barbaric.

In short, the year 1914, which dawned with many bright prospects for the future, has ultimately ended disastrously. The present year seems bad for Islam, as the mighty conflagration which was at first limited to the confines of Europe has extended into Asia Minor and seems now to envelop the whole of Asia. Up to this time there is no prospect of peace.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Jan. 7th, 1915.

42. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th January writes that there is even now a steady call for more and more men for the field to fight Germany. This has led the *Englishman* to suggest that India should contribute 2,000,000 soldiers more. It argues that the British Empire is stronger than the German Empire in men, because it includes India, otherwise its purely British subjects are fewer than the Germans. This is an unsound argument. India may have a population of 315 millions, but the European population of the British Empire is more than 45 millions, and Britain's Allies, France and Belgium, have a population of about 45 millions and 5 millions, respectively. There is also Russia with a European population of 136 millions. Thus the Allies have a total strength in men, counting Europeans only, of 200 millions.



Against this Germany and Austria have about 110 millions. It is, therefore, not sound policy to claim fresh support from India, on the strength of the Allies' weakness in numbers. The fact is, the Allies, if they put forth all their best efforts, can easily smash up the Germans. In a recent struggle in Poland, the Germans are said to have lost 600,000 men in three weeks. How long more can they hold out, if Russia destroys them on this scale?

We do not deny that it is India's duty to contribute more soldiers, but there is the consideration that but only a few of the Indian races are allowed to enlist. The authorities will judge whether it is proper to take out of India 2 millions of picked men from among the martial races. It was admitted before the war that the supply of recruits of adequate physique was falling off in India, and if that be so, would it be proper to allow 2 or 3 millions of soldiers to go out of India now? India should have a sufficient supply of men to defend herself against aggression from without. Of course it is India's duty to go to the war in Europe if need be, and she will be glad to go. But the point is, whether there is any such necessity. By all calculation, during the past five months, Germany must have lost about 3 millions of her soldiers. How much longer can she go on fighting in the face of such losses? The latest telegrams show that she is suffering enormous losses on both her Eastern and Western frontiers.

She must soon, therefore, come to the end of her tether. It will not, therefore, be in our opinion necessary to send 2 million men more from India. Before these men can be trained, the war will probably come to an end. Reuter himself says that Germany is meeting with a succession of defeats. Can the *Englishman* be ignorant of the fact?

43. The *Englishman* newspaper, writes the *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 6th January, is confident that so long as India is a part of the British Empire England need not be afraid of being "inferior to Germany in military strength." This is exactly what the Indians say.

"This is why we grieve O white man!"—military training of the Indians.

But for this it is necessary for England to first make men of Indians. The *Englishman* blames the Indian National Congress movement because its motive is purely selfish. But how can the Indians give anything if they have not got anything? Again, the *Statesman* says that the amount of money which India has contributed towards meeting the cost of the war is not sufficient for defraying the cost of the war for even one day. But we ask, did not India contribute in any way towards the accumulation of the enormous wealth in the hands of the English people with which they are now defraying the cost of the war? However, that may be, the *Englishman* now realises that it will be impossible for England to cope successfully with Germany's military power in the battlefield unless troops are continuously supplied from India. But soldiers cannot be had in India without giving the Indians proper training in arms, a thing which the *Englishman* has opposed all along.

44. The war, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, will be begun by all the belligerents with full vigour and fresh troops and weapons at the beginning of Spring. The Allies are making enormous preparations for this struggle, but still

"The present and future of the war"—raise Indian armies.

it must be remembered that Germany's military strength is enormous. Her equipment of arms, though it proved superior to that of the Allies in some matters at the beginning of the war, has now been equalled by them and even excelled in many respects. The next question is about numerical strength. This would surely have proved a very serious question for England had not India with its vast population formed a part of the British Empire. Truly has the *Englishman* newspaper said, "If the British Empire has one asset larger than that of any other Empire it is the asset of men, and this numerical preponderance is entirely due to the inclusion of India in the Empire." The Indian contingent has not only proved very efficient in the war, but has earned the respect of both friends and foes by their uncommon courage and heroism. The Teutonic marauder now trembles at the name of the Indian sepoy. Why then should the King of England, the Emperor of India, be now in anxiety about finding men for fighting his cause in the war? Let armies be raised in India from all parts of the vast country, and it will be seen that even the

BANGALI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.



proverbially cowardly Bengalis will flock round the British standard to sacrifice their lives for their King-Emperor.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Jan. 19th, 1915.

45. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—

Justice should be done to India.

Replying to an interpellation in the House of Lords Lord Crewe stated that European officers of the Indian army who have gone to the front have to pay about Re 1-12 per diem for dieting expenses as well as for their horses, while the British officers proceeding from England have not to pay anything on that score. Under the circumstances, dieting expenses must be realised from the latter officers also. We do not want that brave men who have gone to fight should suffer monetary loss, but all the same equal treatment should be meted out to every one. As India is at present bearing all sorts of losses for the sake of the Empire, injustice should not be done to her.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

46. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 8th January writes:—

"The war in Europe"—about Turkey.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Turkish van guard has been repulsed in the Caucasus. Did it then enter into Russian territory? News from Russia is far from being clear on this point.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABUL MATIN,  
Jan. 4th, 1915.

47. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th

War of ten armies.

January says that notwithstanding the censorship a good deal of vilification of the enemy has been going on in the English press. This process has gone to such lengths as to call forth a protest from one of the Bishops, who has condemned it as altogether unchristian.

Over and above this many contradictory reports regarding victory and defeat in war are published in the English newspapers which do not help one to arrive at the real truth. At the time of the Persian Revolution, the *Times* [London] came down upon the Persians for having published a mass of contradictory reports. The paper says, is it not its turn now to bring the same charge against the English newspapers and turn the table on them?

It then goes on to note the progress of the war in the eastern and western theatres, the military arrangements which have been made for the protection of Egypt, and the suppression of the rebellion in South Africa. It also refers to the air-raid on German ships near Heligoland, regarding which no report about the amount of damage caused has been received.

It then goes on to say that America has submitted a note regarding searches which are being made on American ships for contrabands. The paper is confident that the English statesmen will remove the friendly complaints and grievances of America, as this is not the occasion for Japan to become embroiled with America. Many are of opinion that America wants to pounce upon Japan in conjunction with China, in case Japan also joins in the war in the West. America seems to be watching for this opportunity.

The Persian Government, it says, is still firm in its neutrality, and from time to time issues orders to officials to keep this in view. The paper has repeatedly said that this is a great war. Nobody knows what may happen to-morrow. Till the war is over, in neutrality alone lies the advantage of Persia. Persia cannot preserve her neutrality without mobilising her forces. In the South, Persia need not apprehend any violation of her neutrality. Has the neighbouring Power in the North respected Persia's integrity or will it do so? If any of the Powers in the North create trouble a whole range of 700 miles of the Persian frontier will be involved. The point is that Persia ought to be able to protect her neutrality by her own strength. For this it should seek the co-operation of England.

It apprehends that the conflagration which has already broken out in Azarbaijan may also extend throughout Persia.

PALLIVASI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915

48. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 6th January, in discussing the course

"The great war in Europe."

of the war, writes that England is pressing Germany hard on land, sea and air. Her Navy rides triumphantly on the ocean, but the German Navy does not accept her challenge to come out and fight. Has Germany then abandoned all hope of fighting a great naval battle? Peace prevails in Egypt, and the Soudan is overflowing with loyalty. Some foolish Boers are still making trouble, but



that can only cause some annoyance. The idea that China will join the fighting on behalf of Germany is all false. Rather Portugal is likely to fight against Germany. The fact is Germany is rapidly losing the sympathy of the whole world. She is bound to lose all if the struggle goes on for some time longer.

49. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, in discussing the course of the war, writes:—

"About the war."

It is impossible to forecast with accuracy what the outcome of the struggle will be. Of course, the situation now is different from what it was at the outset. Germany's aggressive movements have been checked, but it is difficult to say what her real condition is. All hopes of a speedy advance by Russia into German territory have now vanished. Though, of course, there is not much doubt now that England will win, most people are now convinced that the struggle will be a long and arduous one. There can be no hopes of peace until Germany is driven back into her own soil, and probably no attempt in that direction can be made by the Allies till the advent of Spring.

No news is available about Germany's present military resources. Some people are indeed saying that her stock of petrol and of trained soldiers is running short, but there is no telling how far these reports are correct. No one can say whether with the advent of Spring she too will not come out with new men and resources to begin the struggle with fresh vigour. Austria, of course, is not proving much of a help to Germany, but very possibly Germany may have been prepared for it. England and France, too, have suffered untold losses, the former in men and money only and the latter by having part of her territories devastated. So, too, the condition of Belgium is beyond conception. The Allies naturally sympathise deeply with her but they cannot render her much help at this stage of the war. Any food they send to feed the stricken Belgians will be seized for the benefit of the German soldiers in occupation. Indeed she can only be saved by the expulsion of the Germans, but there is no prospect of that in sight. The slow progress now being made by the Allies indicates that it will be long before Germany is driven back inside her own frontiers. There is no telling that Germany will not be able for some length of time yet to hold the Allies in their present positions. The situation may quickly change if any of the neutral Powers oppose the Germans, but there is no prospect of that in sight. Germans have been intriguing to sow dissensions among the Allies, which have been partially successful, for a section of the Russians now believe that England is not putting forth all her strength in the fight. This is a mistaken idea. Russia fighting alone on the East, naturally hopes that the Allies on the West, fighting in combination, will so hit Germany as to make it easy for her to force an entry into the German territory from the East. The Allies, too, on the other hand look to Russia to ease the situation for them in the West by successes in the East. The Russians who blame England forget apparently that she has hit Germany the hardest in this war by her naval supremacy. In short the situation is such that the war may continue for a year or more now. We can only patiently await developments.

50. The *Chabbis-Pargana Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 5th January

\* A battle of *Kurushetra* in the life of the Bengalis.

writes that the Bengalis now find themselves in the midst of a veritable battle of *Kurushetra* because of the shadow of famine which envelops

them on all sides. Germany used to contribute all their supply of cheap luxuries and they find themselves utterly dependent on Germany for almost all their daily wants. Unhappily England allowed Germany to expand her trade here freely and she now finds that both ourselves and she was injured thereby. Her one means now of putting Germany down is to encourage an industrial revival in India. England alone can raise this helpless nation; probably the day of their uplift is not far off.

51. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says:—

Slow progress of the Allies in Eastern and Western Theatres of the war.

It is plain from the reports received up to date that the French and English armies have made some progress in the western theatre of the war, but the slow rate of their progress denotes that it will take them years to reach Berlin. On the eastern side, though news regarding brilliant victories of Russia has been received, yet one does not find

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

CHABBI PARGANA,  
VARTAVAHA,  
Jan. 5th, 1915.

BIR BHARAT,  
Jan. 5th, 1915.



her making considerable headway. Our impression is that she advances to some extent and then retreats again. Looking all round she has not up to this time entered into the German territory at all.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Jan. 7th, 1915.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th January criticises the various statements made by Dr. Bethmen Hollweg, the German Chancellor in the Reichstag,

Is Germany innocent?

in which he has tried to throw the whole responsibility of the war on other Powers. The Chancellor asserts that though the responsibility for the war rests on the shoulders of those in Russia who ordered the mobilisation of Russian forces there, yet the actual responsibility is that of Great Britain. The paper, in referring to this, remarks that Russia could not look on without concern at the preparations which were being made by Austria to crush Serbia. It was also aware of the part which Germany was playing from behind the back. As regards Britain, it is very clearly known that she had given good advice to Austria, Russia, Germany, and Serbia, and told the Russian Foreign Minister that she was not willing to interfere in the Servian affair nor was it meet for her to do so. Under the circumstances no blame can certainly attach to Great Britain. Not only is Great Britain not responsible but she even went the length of proposing a conference for the purpose of arbitrating on the Austro-Servian question. But this good counsel was not heeded by Austria, because the war fever was high in that quarter. Then England approached Germany and asked her to advise Austria; but she was watching the opportunity herself to declare war. What Germany wanted was this that England should not interfere, so as to allow her to crush France and Russia. But this England did not do. This is her greatest crime in Germany's eyes.

The paper goes on to say that the attempt which Germany has made to put the fault on Belgium's shoulders cannot but excite laughter. It does not understand how Germany has made such a statement. It remarks that Germany alone could have made such an astounding statement.

The German Chancellor is angry with Britain because she did not accept the tutelage of Germany. Britain had foreseen the German policy, which was aiming at isolating England from Russia and France, so that Germany might be able to crush these two Powers. If Germany had succeeded in this she would have become the dictator of Europe and England would then have to do what Germany bade her. The Kaiser may consider himself innocent but the world knows well whom to hold answerable for this great human sacrifice.

In conclusion, it is unable to accept the Chancellor's defence against the charges of barbarity and inhumanity which have been preferred against Germany.

BASUMATI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

53. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes that ever since the Kaiser William II came to the throne, Ger-

"Germany's preparation for war." many has been making preparation for aggression, and it is strange that in spite of all their establishments of spies, England and France and the other countries did not notice it. Bernhardt's book for example was published long ago, and it indicated all the steps Germany was taking for the war of aggression she was contemplating; but apparently, no serious notice was ever taken of it by the Allies. In Egypt, the recent formal repudiation of the authority of the Sultan of Turkey may naturally be expected to have caused offence to certain sections of the local population and the Germans may be counted upon to try to aggravate this spirit of discontent against the British. The English should, therefore, have taken steps at the outset to defend the Suez Canal. Von Bernhardt has clearly explained that until rebellion is fomented in the British possessions abroad, England cannot seriously be brought to trouble. It is curious, therefore, that steps were not taken in anticipation to defend the Suez Canal; and indeed the general neglect by the Allies of any steps to meet in advance German designs of aggression is puzzling, in view of the information about those designs which must have reached them through their spies.

BANGALI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

54. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 6th January ridicules the idea, con-

"All the fault is of Nanda Ghosh"—Berlin, the root of evils. tained in a booklet issued from the *Pioneer* press at Allahabad for secret circulation, that the root of sedition and anarchism and even individual acts of anarchism in India is in Berlin.



55. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th January requests Government to confiscate under the Press Act the pamphlet entitled "Berlin," lately issued from the *Pioneer* press. Of course, the statements made in it about the Germans backing up the Congress and the anti-partition agitation will be dismissed as false by all intelligent men, but some people may be angry with Anglo-Indians generally because of this pamphlet being published by the *Pioneer* press.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

56. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January is sorry to see that the recent Government Resolution on the Annual Report of the Bengal Education Department expresses the view that public condemnation of anarchical outrages is still not strong enough to effectively discourage students from participation in such deeds. It can only be set down to our ill-luck that we are suspected like this, though profession of loyalty resounds from one end of India to the other!

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 9th, 1915.

57. The Canada correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writes the *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 6th January, is enthusiastic in his praise of the loyalty of the Indians to the British throne. Our *Shashtra* says:—"When God is pleased, the world is pleased." The same view holds good about India's loyalty. When the Canadians, nay the English race, is pleased, we too, must necessarily be pleased. But then we must not be presumptuous to claim the rights of British subjects in the dominions under the Canadian Government. Indian loyalty must be a philosophical ideal, attained and realised, nevertheless, by a whole nation. It must be the ideal form of love which knows only to give but seeks nothing for itself. We know this and have so made our politics almost unaspiring.

BANGALI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

58. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes that the help afforded by India during the war has lead certain Englishmen to promise that when the struggle is finished, India should be rewarded by large political concessions, including some measure of self-government on colonial lines. Already publicists in India have begun quarrelling in the matter. Papers like the *Bengalee* are jubilant at the prospect of getting what they have always been longing for, and on the other hand, Anglo-Indian organs like the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* argue that Indians can claim no such reward for their help. Well, it seems to be forgotten that a promise made by men in times of danger is rarely redeemed in full when the danger is over. Of course, England in pursuance of her past policy will continue her work of promoting India's good, but that does not encourage any hope that she will grant us a full measure of self-government when the war is over. Anyway nothing said during the crisis, when people of all classes are labouring under great excitement, should be taken seriously and made the occasion of high hopes or serious disappointment. It is a characteristic of English statesmanship that it is always cautious and circumspect. So England may be trusted after the war to do the best for us, after mature consideration.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

59. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 7th January says that no country can prosper without self-government. They are mistaken who think that a country can be really rich and great without the help of the ruling power. This is why we, continues the writer, loudly proclaimed in the Madras Congress that self-government is of primary necessity for a full development of manliness. The English may be superior to us in knowledge, ability and fellow-feeling, but the history of England proves that they know full well how there can be no reckoning on the favour of great men. This is why they have slowly taken the governing power in their own country from the hands of individuals and classes and placed it in the hands of the masses. It is this liberal statesmanship of the English people which charms us. We respect them because we believe that what they have done in their own country they will do in our country as well. Queen Victoria also proclaimed that the British will govern India impartially without special regard for any creed or caste. Since then many high officials have repeated this

BANGALI,  
Jan. 7th, 1915.



promise. But unfortunately we are in the same darkness as we were in before. Although sentiment counts for much in this world, it is not for mere sentiment that we cry for self-government. It is a necessity, a dire necessity to us. And if love and loyalty can snatch even liberation from Heaven, why should not our love and loyalty to the British Raj be able to secure autonomy for us from it? We must have self-government. If we show lack of fortitude and the spirit of self-sacrifice in our efforts to secure it, we shall ever grovel in the dust.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

60. *Anent* the recent unveiling of Lord Ripon's statue at Madras, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes:—

"Erection of statue."

Hitherto only educated Indians appreciated Lord Ripon. Officials and Anglo-Indians looked askance at his policy and that is why no statue was raised to him all these years. That spirit is now apparently changed as is shown by the fact that Lord Pentland unveiled this statue. This is a matter of public rejoicing and hopefulness.

BIR BHARAT,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

61. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 5th January is in sympathy with many of the sentiments to which Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu gave expression in his Congress speech.

Mr. B. N. Basu's speech.

MOHAMMADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

62. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January approves of the moderate tone of the speeches delivered in the Madras Congress in consideration of the unusual

"The Madras Congress."

character of the present time, and speaks highly of the largemindedness and political sagacity which Lord Pentland showed in attending the Congress. This show of sympathy with the Congress by His Excellency will, it is hoped, stand as an example to the white Civilians who, by their efforts to keep up a distinction between white men and black men, help to weaken the tie between the rulers and the ruled in this country. The Musalmans of India will learn not to look at the Congress as a terrible thing, the very mention of which should be avoided. Musalman Congressmen are distrusted by their co-religionists. The common Musalman idea about the Congress is that all Congresswallas are enemies of the Government and also of the sycophantic Musalmans. We hope that the example of the Governor of Madras will disabuse the minds of the sycophantic Musalmans in this respect and dispel their fear of the Congress. The Congress aims at promoting the interests of the Indians and elevating them to the highest pinnacle of civilisation. The Musalmans have, therefore, nothing to fear from it.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes that nine-tenths of the delegates attending the recent Madras Congress hailed from Madras and only

*Ibid.*

one-tenth from the rest of India. This shows that it is sheer lunacy to call it a National Congress. Lord Pentland's presence at the meeting added to the glory of the Congress, and His Excellency deserves our thanks for creating a precedent where none existed.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

64. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January endorses the condemnation of the system of University education passed by the President of the recent Muhammadan Educational Conference at Rawalpindi.

The Muhammadan Educational Conference.

There is no knowing when our youths will be freed from this mechanical and lifeless system of training which cramps their energies and development. The proposed Hindu and Moslem Universities were conceived as a protest against this system of training, but it is doubtful how far they will achieve the aims of the promoters in this respect, considering the hard bondage under which Government propose to place them.

BANGALI,  
Jan. 6th, 1915.

65. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 6th January says:—

"Indian art and Government."

The example of the Madras Government in taking in hand a pencil factory, the condition of which became bad, should be followed by all other Provincial Governments. Bengal will be immensely benefited if the Bengal Government takes up in its hand the factories in the province which are failing to work satisfactorily by their unaided efforts. The scope of the Art School in Calcutta should be enormously extended and what is now merely a school should be turned into



a vast manufactory of works of art in various departments, where people can not only learn art but also earn money, know the inmost secrets of the business and at length start business on their own account. Thus a business training will be given to the students over and above the training they may receive in the particular subjects taught. It is now evident on all sides that manufactories do not fare well in this country, not so much for want of capital as for want of proper training which can run them successfully on business lines. Moreover, in the present state of the country, when the value of joint stock business is not fully appreciated in it, it is not possible that all trained artists will either be able to start business on their own account or find employment in private concerns. If Government start manufactories, people will be able to learn business in them and be gradually educated in the mode of managing joint stock concerns. The only objection of the Government to starting manufactories of its own is lest it should have to compete with private concerns. But so long as Government does not undersell private concerns it need not have this fear. It is not also fair that Government should work a manufactory at a loss. It must sell its articles at a reasonable profit. If in this way private concerns cannot successfully compete with it, it should be their business to find out how they can do so.

Government is thus requested to open manufactories in connection with the Government Art School and technical schools. It is also suggested that it should take the National College in its hand.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, referring to its new contemporary of the *Bangali*, writes:—

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

"The *Bangali*."

If it is to be the duplication of the *Bengalee*, we shall feel glad, if it supplies the want of a good daily in Bengali, we shall be grateful to it. But there are rumours abroad that the paper is secretly subsidised by Government. Whether true or false it is a slur upon the reputation of both the parties concerned. If the new paper supports any unjust Government measure, it will be put down not to honest conviction, but to the influence of money. A subsidised journal can never command much influence with the public. It is not possible, however, to imagine Surendranath selling himself for money like this after all his previous record. And it is not creditable to Government to get people to support its measures for the sake of money. The papers are now supporting Government of their own initiative from motives of loyalty, and one cannot imagine Government spending money for work which it gets done for nothing. And there are people now in the country who are undergoing the pangs of death for want of food. Money may be utilised to better purpose on their relief than on subsidising a newspaper. Let Government publicly contradict the rumour definitely.

67. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes as follows:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 8th, 1915.

"The truth about the *Bangali*."

Mr. K. C. De, Press Censor for Bengal, had the goodness to call on us and tell us that there was no truth underlying the rumour that Babu Surendranath Banerjee's vernacular daily, the *Bangali*, was subsidised by the Government. Government had never even contemplated to subsidise it. He expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the vernacular Press was supplying war news to the public and following the directions of the Government, but expressed some dissatisfaction at the conduct of the English press.

Mr. De's conduct in thus seeking to quiet the suspicions expressed by the *Dainik Chandrika* in connection with the *Bangali* was highly praiseworthy. In fact, if an officer of his type so wisely and sympathetically controls the Press, then there will remain no likelihood of newspapers being prosecuted for sedition. In fact, if his example in dealing with the public is followed by all high officers, then much of the prevailing ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled will disappear. It is Mr. De's courtesy and goodness which have made the Bengali Press so quiet and innocent and given peace to Bengal. Had Government put such an officer at the head of the Bengali Press at the very outset, all the past cases of sedition, entailing such enormous expenditure on Government and resulting in wasted lives, by reason of imprisonment for so many youths and writers, would not have occurred. Lord Carmichael has earned the gratitude of all Bengali writers by appointing Mr. De as Press Censor.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 16th January 1915.

B. S. Press—19.1.1915—875X—189—H. C.



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of New York, for the year 1900.

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The Government of the United States  
 Department of the Interior  
 Bureau of Land Management  
 Washington, D. C. 20240  
 Attention: Chief of Bureau  
 Mr. [Name]

The first of these is the fact that the  
 Government has been unable to secure  
 the necessary funds to carry out its  
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## REPORT (PART II)

ON

## INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 16th January 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday, 10th January 1915.

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# **LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]

| No. | Name of publication.                     | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                 | Circulation.                              |
|-----|--|------------------|-------------|--|---|
| 1   | "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)              | Calcutta         | Daily       | Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60               | 1,400                                     |
| 2   | "Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)    | Ditto            | Monthly     | Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin. | 300                                       |
| 3   | "Bengalee" (N.)                          | Ditto            | Daily       | Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68         | 4,500                                     |
| 4   | "Calcutta Budget" (N.)                   | Ditto            | Do.         | Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48            | 1,800                                     |
| 5   | "Calcutta Spectator" (N.)                | Ditto            | Weekly      | Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40            | 500<br>(Suspended)                        |
| 6   | "Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)     | Ditto            | Monthly     | Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha                 | 300                                       |
| 7   | "Collegian"                              | Ditto            | Fortnightly | Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37            | 1,000                                     |
| 8   | "Culture" (P.)                           | Ditto            | Monthly     | Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46              | 500                                       |
| 9   | "Darjeeling Mail" (N.)                   | Darjeeling       | Weekly      | Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.       | 300                                       |
| 10  | "Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.) | Calcutta         | Monthly     | Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52                    | 600                                       |
| 11  | "East" (N.)                              | Dacca            | Weekly      | Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61                  | 200                                       |
| 12  | "Hablul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)   | Calcutta         | Do.         | Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61.       | 1,000                                     |
| 13  | "Health and Happiness" (P.)              | Ditto            | Monthly     | Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45              | 4 500                                     |
| 14  | "Herald" (N.)                            | Dacca            | Daily       | Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya                   | 2,000                                     |
| 15  | "Hindu Patriot" (N.)                     | Calcutta         | Weekly      | Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46                | 1,000                                     |
| 16  | "Hindu Review" (P.)                      | Ditto            | Monthly     | Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49              | 700                                       |
| 17  | "Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)         | Ditto            | Do.         | Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60               | 400                                       |
| 18  | "Indian Empire" (N.)                     | Ditto            | Weekly      | Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56.       | 2,000                                     |
| 19  | "Indian Express" (P.)                    | Ditto            | Monthly     | Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.        | 250                                       |
| 20  | "Indian Messenger" (N.)                  | Ditto            | Weekly      | Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51                 | 650                                       |
| 21  | "Indian Mirror" (N.)                     | Ditto            | Daily       | Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.      | 1,200                                     |
| 22  | "Indian Nation" (N.)                     | Ditto            | Weekly      | Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30              | 800                                       |
| 23  | "Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)            | Ditto            | Monthly     | Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.        | Unknown. A few copies published at times. |
| 24  | "Industry" (P.)                          | Ditto            | Do.         | Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.  | 1,000                                     |
| 25  | "Modern Review" (P.)                     | Ditto            | Do.         | Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59            | 2,000                                     |
| 26  | "Mussalman" (N.)                         | Ditto            | Weekly      | M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33                 | 1,000                                     |



| No. | Name of publication                   | Where published | Edition | Name, post and age of Editor                | Circulation |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---|-------------|
| 27  | "National Magazine" (P.)              | Calcutta        | Monthly | Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.   | 500         |
| 28  | "Pilgrim" (P.)                        | Ditto           | Do.     | Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43          | 500         |
| 29  | "Regeneration" (P.)                   | Ditto           | Do.     | Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35             | 200         |
| 30  | "Rois and Rayet" (N.)                 | Ditto           | Weekly  | Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 68                    | 350         |
| 31  | "Review" (P.)                         | Ditto           | Monthly | Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32. | 1,000       |
| 32  | "Telegraph" (N.)                      | Ditto           | Weekly  | Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.      | 1,200       |
| 33  | "Unity and the Minister" (N.)         | Ditto           | Do.     | M. N. Basu, Brahmo                          | 400 to 500  |
| 34  | "World and the New Dispensation" (N.) | Ditto           | Do.     | Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60               | 400         |
| 35  | "World's Messenger" (P.)              | Ditto           | Monthly | Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.  | 400         |
| 36  | "World's Recorder" (P.)               | Ditto           | Do.     | Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48              | 2,700       |

NOTE—(i) (N.)—Newspapers.

(P.)—Periodical Magazines.

(4) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

49. The *Indian Mirror* writes that it has not paid sufficient attention to the war beside which all other problems, all issues, all questions pale into insignificance. What

INDIAN MIRROR,  
12th Jan. 1915.

The War. is this war? Lord Rosebery put it very well at Glasgow the other day when he said that "it is a battle of life and death—if you lose, you are shattered and damned." The business is, therefore, not one to be treated lightly. All the resources—the men, money and brain of the Empire should be unreservedly and unstintingly employed to see the business through, to bring German ambitions to the dust, so that the world may breathe freely again. What is the National Congress compared with this issue? What are the political orators compared with the fighters who are shedding their blood to uphold the majesty of the Union Jack? Were the Congress and the political orators to go (to the Andamans?), the country would not be a bit the poorer. The war is the vital problem of the Empire at this hour, and the Indian public should have no thought but how it can augment the fighting resources of Britain. It is certain that the Allies will prosecute the war to a successful end. In the western theatre of the war already the Allies have made notable progress and hold the trenches in sufficient strength. In the eastern theatre the Russians maintain their position gallantly. The threatened Turkish invasion of Egypt has been a dream, while the collapse of the Turkish Empire may be regarded as only a question of time. As regards the Indian troops, it is generally known that they have been winning the admiration of their British and French comrades in arms. It is clear, too, that Germany has now been reduced to the strategic defensive, and that, face to face with financial and economic crisis, she is nearing the end of her resources. In this connection the journal thinks that the *Bengalee's* arguments are really amusing. True, the general mass of the people lend the moral support but they do so without asking for fantastic political privileges. They do not ask for *Swarajya*; they do not speak from the Congress platform. It is the vociferous agitators, who give nothing, do nothing, but yet clamour for boons, that make themselves ridiculous.

50. The situation, observes the *Calcutta Budget*, in the south-east of Europe is daily becoming more complicated—more serious. Greece has been strictly neutral all this

CALCUTTA BUDGET,  
14th Jan. 1915.

Greece and Turkey. time, though her friendship for England has already caused some sensation and speculation in many quarters. Perhaps the Allies have wished her to remain neutral, because her stepping into the fray might only spread the conflagration in the Balkan region. Since Turkey joined Germany however the world has been expecting some action on the part of the Greek Government, and the time, the journal fears, has now come when at any moment there may arise a rupture between Greece and Turkey. Within the last three days it is stated that 150,000 Greek peasants were expelled from Asia Minor, while at the same time stories of barbarous persecution—murder, robbery and spoliation of Greeks are reported. Some of the Anglo-Indian papers suggest that the Turkish population in Asia Minor might have been incited by the German officers located there, but the paper cannot credit this, because it can never be the wish of Germany to see Turkey, which has taken up arms in her favour, invaded at the other extremity of her territories. It is said that the Germans, having grown desperate, have now lost control over their actions, but of this there is hardly any indication. On the other hand, it is rumoured that Roumania is arming. What may be the meaning of this new move. During the reign of King Charles, in the earlier stages of the present war, Roumania was known to be in favour of Germany, and in spite of her avowed neutrality she allowed troops and guns to pass through her territories from Germany via Austria into Turkey. Is it possible she is now arming against Turkey? Or, is it that she is about to declare war with Bulgaria, which has an understanding with Turkey? There is not, again,



much love between Greece and Bulgaria. If Greece were, therefore, to declare war against Turkey and land an army in Asia Minor, it would greatly benefit the cause of the Allies, because in that case England would not be compelled to lock up so large a force in Egypt as she is at present doing to guard against Turkey's attempts on Egypt and the Suez Canal.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Jan. 1915.

51. Commenting on the judgment of Mr. Salam, Third Presidency Magistrate, in a case in which Sabhan, a sweeper, was prosecuted for stealing half a ream of waste paper and two pieces of lead, the property of the *Englishman* office and was sentenced by the Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that a sweeper, a man belonging to the poorest and lowest of classes, is sentenced to 3 months' hard labour for the theft of a quantity of "waste paper" which has practically no value, and two pieces of lead which are also worth very little! No doubt the Magistrate was within the letter of the law, for does not the Penal Code authorise him to punish a man, convicted of theft, with imprisonment up to two years? And he has sentenced the man only to one-eighth of the maximum limit. Arguing in this light the Magistrate might compliment himself on the moderation of his sentence; but unfortunately there is another side to the question which ought to have suggested to him that the section of the Code is not the only determining factor in such cases. Other factors, such as the gravity of the offence, the value of the article stolen, the moral and intellectual calibre of the person charged, his circumstances and so forth, should also have been considered. There is yet another factor which might have affected the result, the *lex non scripta* which evaluates a ruptured spleen at a few rupees' fine or a few weeks' imprisonment. The journal thinks the Magistrate would not have been guilty of any serious dereliction of duty if he had at least put the same value on a few quires of waste paper and two pieces of lead as is ordinarily put on a ruptured spleen.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
11th Jan. 1915.

52. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that America is said to be the most civilized country in the world, and in point of wealth, mechanical inventions and material prosperity generally, it is certainly the first nation of the world. The ideas of freedom and liberalism, too, obtain greater hold there than in other so-called civilized countries in the West. No other country again, could ever think of offering autonomy to a conquered country within a few years of its conquest; while the fact that spiritualism and Hindu Vendantism have made such phenomenal advances there also goes to support the above view. Quite lately, one of the cities of an American State, Los Angeles, in California, has set an example in point of treatment of her criminals which the other civilized administrations of the world may well follow. It is the creation of the post of a Public Defender to defend persons in the same way as there is a Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecutions. Here in India, too, the journal thinks that a post similar to this should be created, as the people here are poorer, and the criminal law far more stringent. Not only the Public Prosecutor out here, but every prosecuting policeman too has been invested with greater powers and privileges, than anywhere else in the world. This shows how incumbent it is on the rulers to follow the example of Los Angeles and appoint a Public Defender wherever there is a Public Prosecutor, not only as a set-off against the evils which the present one-sided arrangement entails, but also to enable every body to seek redress, and assure them that poverty is no crime, blocking the door to justice, but only a misfortune, which a paternal Government tries to remedy to the best of its power when it is a question of ascertaining the truth and rendering justice. Let public bodies take up this question and agitate and agitate until they have secured this.



## (d)—Education.

53. The *Calcutta Budget* writes that now that Sir Harcourt Butler has been appointed to succeed Sir Harvey Adamson as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, the question

The Education Member.

that is naturally exercising the public mind is that of his successor. The journal thinks that there is no one more eligible for this appointment than Sir Archdale Earle, whose name has already been mentioned in this connection, for even when he was administering the Department of Public Instruction in Bengal, he soon proved his worth, and the paper thinks it would be difficult to meet with another officer who is abler, more popular and more sympathetic. His administration of the backward province of Assam, with such a delicate and difficult element in it to manage as the European planting community, bears eloquent testimony to his tact, ability and sympathy. Moreover, no other member of the Civil Service has as much intimate acquaintance with educational problems as Sir Archdale has. For these reasons the journal desires Sir Archdale to succeed Sir Harcourt Butler, though it should be only for translation to a still higher sphere as in the case of the latter.

CALCUTTA BUDGET,  
11th Jan. 1915.

54. So the Matriculation age question, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has at last been finally settled. The Senate, in their meeting on Saturday, the 9th

The Matriculation age-limit.

January, adopted the recommendation of the Syndicate which has the effect of changing the age rule thus: "No one shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed the age of 16 years on the last day of the year in which he sits for examination." This means, considering that the Matriculation Examination is held in the beginning of March, that the age limit is reduced from 16 years to about 15 years and 2 months. It is undoubtedly desirable that boys should enter College during adolescence which, the journal thinks, is nearer 16 years than anything else, though it would have necessitated curtailment of the period of university education from six to five years, so as not to block their way to service afterwards. But since that age has not been fixed, it really makes one wonder why that learned Body could not accept the amendment of Sir Gurudas Banarji to have the age-limit fixed at 15 years. A difference of two months would not, after all, have been so vital, and the vigorous controversy for a matter of a couple of months now seems quite ridiculous. From another point of view, too, the resolution seems curious. The resolution, as accepted, makes the time of the examination, and not the age of the candidate, the determining factor. Thus, as long as the examination is held in the beginning of March, as is usually done, the age required will be 15 years and 2 months. But if, at some subsequent time, it is changed by the Senate to December, as of old, then the age-limit will be increased to 16 years; if to January, to 15 years, and so forth; unless, of course, the wording of this resolution is changed every time the period for holding the examination is changed. The better and more practical course would have been to fix the age limit irrespective of the time of holding the examination.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th Jan. 1915.

55. Commenting on an article on Education in Bengal by the *Pioneer*, the *Bengalee* observes that it is a stock complaint

Propagation of sedition in schools.

with the Anglo-Indian Press that public opinion in Bengal is not sufficiently strong to make the propagation of sedition and anarchy among schoolboys ineffective. This can only mean that the Bengal public are not alive to the necessity of rooting out sedition and anarchy. It never occurs to these critics that mere abhorrence and indignation, however genuine and intense, can hardly be an effective check on a class of persons who plan and execute their designs so cleverly and surreptitiously as to elude even the vigilance of the highly-organised and immensely resourceful Criminal Investigation Department of the Government. A new spirit, the journal writes, is abroad and it is useless quarrelling. The Bengalis are now terribly in earnest to try and do some sort of patriotic and useful work, and when they do not find that they cannot get any such work to do, they naturally fall under the fascination of some fantastic schemes of political regeneration. These young men have got an intense desire to be in their own country as others are in theirs. No University, the journal is afraid,

BENGALURU,  
14th Jan. 1915.



will, even by the most stringent exercise of its power of disaffiliation, be able to completely shut out these influences which quicken patriotic impulses. The real remedy, as the *Pioneer* seems to have recognised at last, is the provision of some means for the gratification of these desires. Why not make Bengal one of the recruiting areas for the Indian army and thus absorb the element which is now giving so much trouble? In the past a false estimate of the Bengali character might have justified this not being done, but now that there are good grounds for revising that estimate, why not give the Bengali his due and apply the right remedy to the evil without further hesitation? Coercion has been tried. The policy of conciliating a small section of the educated community has also been tried. Something must now be done to give sufficient scope to the new-born patriotic enthusiasm of the entire educated community, which, if not well directed, tends to run in undesirable channels.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

HERALD.  
11th Jan. 1915.

Settlement operations at Mymensingh.

56. The *Herald* learns that offices will shortly be established in various parts of Mymensingh for the realisation of settlement costs, and that the work of final publication will be accomplished before long in the Tangail subdivision. If this is true, the people of the district will have to bear endless hardships. Need the journal point out to the Government that, at the present time, scarcity of money has made living very difficult? The sale of jute, on which the people of East Bengal nearly entirely depend is almost at a standstill, while the price of rice is now abnormally high, owing to the failure of the crops. The distress of the people in villages is, therefore, indescribable—people can hardly get their two meals a day. The landlords, though there is hardly any realisation in their *mahals*, are giving loans to their tenants, borrowing themselves in many cases, to save themselves from starvation. Many people, are even driven to begging, though quite unaccustomed, hitherto, to this, while thefts, and burglaries too have become common occurrences. It may be easy to explain them away simply by throwing a political shade on them; but have the district authorities ever personally tried to find out the real condition of the villagers, who have been silently suffering for the past two months? Be it said to the credit of the zemindars and taluqdars, who, in the opinion, however, of many Anglo-Indians, are tyrants and oppressors, that they are not insisting on the realization of their rents, but are doing their utmost to save the lives of their tenants. The journal does not understand why the Government is so determined to carry out the work of settlement at this grave crisis. The Government is morally and legally bound to bring relief to the distressed and the paper, therefore, appeals once again to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to postpone for the present these settlement operations.

BENGALER.  
19th Jan. 1915.

Acquisition of land in the 24-Parganas.

57. The *Bengalee* writes that the zemindars, mourashidars, ijardars, day-labourers and fish-suppliers of the area, measuring 34,004 bighas, covered by the declaration for the acquisition of land in the 24-Parganas, dated the 1st and the 8th September, 1914, have addressed a very well-argued memorial to Lord Carmichael praying for a reconsideration of the orders of the Government in this respect. The main argument in the memorial which ought to weigh with the authorities is that relating to the adverse effect which the proposed step will have on the fish-supply of the city of Calcutta. The supply of fish is daily decreasing and if an area, which furnished 75 per cent. of the fish which Calcutta consumes at present, is devoted to other purposes, then Calcutta will suffer. It is difficult to understand why the Government have decided upon a measure so prejudicial to the fish-supply of the city, when the improvement of the Bidyadhari river in whose interest it is alleged to be called for can be managed in other ways. The memorialists say that they will gladly part with the lands on both the banks of the river if the sacrifice will make the authorities abandon their present idea of acquiring lands which now form the chief source of fish-supply to Calcutta. The journal hopes Lord Carmichael will extend his favourable consideration to the memorial.



(A)—General.

58. The *Indian Mirror* observes that even the ways of Government are at times incomprehensible, for the journal thought that the lessons of the past few years had taught the authorities to be more firm in dealing with a certain class of journals; but it would now seem that even writings or speeches, which ought to engage the serious attention of the authorities, are not unoften left alone. During the old *Sandhya* and *Yugantar* days, under the pretext of carrying on a constitutional agitation against the partition of Bengal, matters were allowed to get out of hand for a long time, before Government realised that incalculable mischief had been done by not adopting timely measures. This same state of affairs, the journal is afraid, is visible again and yet Government looks on benevolently. Taking advantage of the situation, consequent on the war, things are being said and written, in the name of Indian loyalty, on the public platform and in the public press by the so-called Nationalists of Bengal, which, however, in normal times would never be permitted. The aim of these gentlemen, it would appear, is to unsettle the minds of the weak, by visionary and fantastic ideals of self-government and such things, which, bereft of extraneous ornamentations, amount to unbridled political license. The agitators try to soften the effect of their unwholesome and dangerous preachings by administering big doses of nauseating flattery either to His Excellency the Viceroy, or to the provincial ruler. All this is hollow mockery. It is high time that Government asserted itself and put a stop to objectionable writings and speeches.

INDIAN MIRROR.  
15th Jan. 1915.

59. His Excellency the Governor, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, visits the town of Jessore to-day, the 15th instant, and needless to say, His Lordship will be accorded a most hearty welcome by the people of that district. Like other districts, Jessore, too, has its many misfortunes to put up with, the greatest of which, as His Excellency is aware, is malaria, which has, perhaps, done more havoc in Jessore than any other district in Bengal. Lord Carmichael is aware that one of the remedies against this disease, so far as the town of Jessore and its adjoining villages are concerned, is the re-excavation of the river Bhairab. The matter was brought to His Excellency's notice several times, and he was pleased to take some steps in this connection. Now that His Excellency will have an opportunity of personally seeing the Bhairab, the journal trusts the subject will be taken up more seriously by his Government than before. In this connection, the paper also draws His Excellency's attention to the present deplorable condition of Mgura, a subdivision of Jessore. It was at one time one of the healthiest places not only in Jessore but in the whole province; but unfortunately it now presents a dreadful scene of desolation.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
15th Jan. 1915.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

60. Commenting on Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Council, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks that the most interesting item in it, was the elaborate and interesting speech with which His Excellency the Viceroy opened it, and especially so, with regard to the tributes paid by His Excellency to the splendid qualities displayed by the Indian troops at the front, as well as to the commendable tone of the Indian press generally during the present crisis. Regarding the number of the troops sent out for India, His Excellency has disclosed one secret, and that is that the original estimate of 70,000 has been far exceeded, the number actually despatched up till now, to the different theatres of the war being nearly two lakhs. And this has been done, it is reassuring to learn from His Excellency's own lips, without impairing in any way the military forces at the frontier or the defensive strength of the country as a whole. His Excellency will no doubt have the support of public opinion, in so far as he has decided to avoid controversial legislation so long as war conditions last and to refrain from passing a more drastic press law merely because there have been some few exceptions in the wisdom, restraint and

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16th Jan. 1915.



moderation generally displayed by the press. But the public impression is that while individual action has been taken against one or two members of the Indian press that have been supposed to have trespassed beyond legitimate bounds, the aberrations of the Anglo-Indian members have been ignored or condoned. The preponderance of Indian loyalty and the unparalled sacrifice and heroism of Indian soldiers naturally suggest the subject that has been in the forefront of Indian politics of late and which has so much concerned some Anglo-Indian enemies of India, viz., whether they will entail any improvement of the political status of the Indians after the war is over. Over this subject His Excellency has,—not without justification the paper thinks,—observed a diplomatic reserve. But there is at least one thing on which His Excellency might have been less taciturn without any prejudice to public interests,—that of throwing open the doors more widely to the recruitment of Indian soldiers and Indian commissioned officers. Some declaration in this respect would have come in most appropriately after the admiration of "the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front." It would have not merely come as an encouragement to the troops actually fighting, but would also have satisfied the Indian people that their gallant sacrifice has not ended by eliciting merely empty admiration. Moreover, as the journal has repeatedly shown, this counsel is necessary in the interests not merely of Indian but also those of England—perhaps more so of the latter.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

61. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has come to learn on reliable authority that distress of a very acute kind prevails amongst the "Muchi" community of Dhigipar, in the district of Mymensingh. These people subsist entirely on the sale of raw hides and skins, but since the outbreak of the war their business has ceased. They are not agriculturists, but managed somehow to get work for some time by collecting grains on the fields after the paddy has been harvested. These men, who number about 3,000, are now absolutely without any means of subsistence and with starvation staring them in the face, are falling easy victims to cholera. Urgent relief therefore is sorely needed, and the journal appeals to the Government to make an enquiry into the matter without delay and come to the rescue of these starving people. Private charity has not been idle; but it is inadequate. The society for the improvement of backward classes at Calcutta, who have got a school in the village, is making laudable efforts to collect money, but the paper hopes that the generous public will also come to their aid in this benevolent work.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62. Knowing full well how difficult it is to bring about complete harmony among the different sections of the Indian community, the *Mussalman* is extremely gratified to note that the much desired amity between Hindus and Mussalmans is in sight as the Conferences and meetings that were held in India during the last Christmas holidays plainly go to show. The good feeling exhibited by leading Sikhs and Hindus towards the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Rawalpindi and that exhibited by Mussalmans towards the Punjab Hindu Sabha which held its sittings at Ferozepur are eloquent testimonies of the fact that the Indians are now approaching the unity which all well-wishers of the country have at heart. At Rawalpindi no less than 25 Hindu young men and boys enlisted themselves and worked as volunteers for the Muhammadan Educational Conference. Some Hindu houses and quarters where Hindus and Sikhs predominate were also decorated in honour of the Conference and there were inscriptions welcoming the Muhammadan delegates to the Muhammadan Conference on behalf of the Hindus and Sikhs. Words cannot adequately describe the pleasure felt by the journal at this sight, which created a great feeling of cordiality and fellow-feeling in the

AMRITA BAZAR  
CALCUTTA  
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MUSSELMAN,  
8th Jan. 1915.



minds of those who could appreciate the significance of such demonstrations. It is reported that the same feeling existed between the Hindus and the Mussalmans at Ferozepur during the sittings of the Hindu Sabha, when the leading Mussalmans of Ferozepur assisted the Hindu Sabha in various ways, which the Hindus seem to have appreciated very much. All true Indian nationalists feel really happy at what has come to pass. The economic and political salvation of the country lies in unity and co-operation among the various sections of the great Indian community. If, therefore, there are any differences—and differences there must be—between the different sections of the Indian community, these can easily be settled amicably, if the people would only act up to the principle of "give and take."

63. The *Bengalee* writes that friendliness between Hindus and Muhammadans is growing in the Punjab with refreshing rapidity. This new-born cordiality has found its

Hindu-Moslem Entente.

expression in the creation of special arches and the posting up of handsome placards by the prominent Muhammadan gentlemen of Ferozepur in honour of the delegates and the President-elect of the Punjab Hindu Conference. This hospitable feeling on the part of Muhammadans towards their Hindu fellow-countrymen, when the latter are deliberating on their social and religious matters, marks an advance in the process of *rapprochement* which should gladden the hearts of all workers in the cause of Indian nationalism. The journal has been watching the progress of this solidarity between Punjab Hindus and Mussalmans since its first indications and the paper now asserts that within a measurable distance of time, all tension of feeling between the two great Indian communities will be a thing of the past in the land of the five rivers. If this blessed consummation is effected in the Punjab, where the differences have been so acute, it is not too much to hope that the other parts of India will be absolutely immune from all creedal conflicts.

64. While the war is slowly dragging on from week to week and month to month, the loyal enthusiasm, writes the

The Waning Enthusiasm.

*Bengalee*, that it evoked at its commencement in this country, and particularly when the decision to send the Indian sepoy to the front was announced, has been waning among all sections of the community. The journal is afraid few people among those who are responsible for the initiation and execution of public policy, whether here in India, or in England, fully realised what this loyal outburst among the Indians means to India itself and to the Empire. Here was an opportunity to effectively and permanently kill the soul of every form of political unrest in India. This unrest in its mildest, as well as in its wildest and most criminal form, owes its psychological origin in the idea that India has no future before her in the history of modern humanity except as a dependency of Great Britain. The feeling, whether right or wrong, that had possessed almost every thinking man in the community, that British policy in India had for its eternal objective the perpetuation of her present state of helpless infancy and tutelage has been the main cause of every form of political discontent in the country. As soon as this war broke out, however, and there was universal recognition both in the United Kingdom and the British Overseas Dominions of the loyalty and devotion of India to the Empire to which she belongs, a new vision commenced to slowly open before the Indians. The desire of the educated classes was to be immediately enrolled and trained as volunteers but the authorities paid no heed to this. Leaders of public opinion suggested that Boy Scout organisations should be started in every public school and college, so that the youthful scholars might bear their own share of the common work. Ambulance Volunteer Corps were offered to be organised for service at the front. But these prayers were treated with scant consideration by the authorities. When, however, the Government offered to take in two thousand ambulance volunteers for active service at the front, they saw that they would be given some opportunity, at least, of practically proving their devotion to the Empire, but this movement too, came to a sudden collapse. What is the value of India's loyalty if her population could not be trusted to participate in the defence of their country and their Empire? Some thought that the drafting of the Indian sepoy for active service in Europe was, at

REVEALED.  
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least, some proof of a new spirit and policy in the Empire, but the spokesmen of the Indian bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian community in the press have now plainly declared that these men fighting for their King-Emperor at the front are mere mercenaries, whose fighting value is not indigenous and Indian, but being entirely due to the training of British officers it is foreign and British. In fact the attempt to over-emphasise the King-Emperor's personality in this connection is itself suspicious. His Majesty has proved himself an ideal sovereign by his constant concern for the health and comfort of the men who are facing death in his name at the front. His Majesty is the constitutional head of the army. His name and person are objects of deserved affection and honour to his soldiers. But still the King-Emperor is something more. He is not merely a person, but an institution as well. He is the symbol of the Empire. That is, indeed, the higher value of his presence and his personality. He is the personification of British freedom and Imperial unity. Loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's person mean really loyalty and devotion to the ideals of British freedom and Imperial fraternity. But His Majesty is sought to be presented not in this modern, but studiously in a mediæval light to his Indian soldiers. They are mercenaries, and a more foolish and mischievous view could not possibly have been taken of the Indian situation. All these things have been working together to weaken the enthusiasm for the Empire which the present war has evoked in the country, but sound statesmanship would strain every nerve to prevent it.

BENGALURU,  
10th Jan. 1916.

65. The *Bengalee* writes that India stands no longer in her old isolation. The Indians are no longer oblivious of their past achievements nor unconscious of their present possibilities. They have been forced into the mid-currents of modern historic movements. With China and Japan on the one side and the spirit of Pan-Islamism both in its best and its worst form quickening among the Moslem peoples both inside and outside her borders, on the other, and all the powers of Europe passing through the fearful travails of a new birth in another direction and a new self-consciousness in her own teeming millions, India seems to hold in her hands the threads of the future more firmly than perhaps any other country. Her population is larger than that of any other country in the modern world except China. Her brains, though not used for centuries, have potentialities both in the capacity for scientific research and invention, as well as for profound philosophic speculations, which are in no way inferior to those of Germany. India only lacks the opportunity that will actualise all these potentialities, and she cannot be denied this opportunity much longer. If once one considers all these things with due freedom from all prejudice and prepossessions, and undisturbed by the timid cares of personal or national loss and gain, or of vested interests or class privileges, one is forced to recognise how India can be made the most valuable moral and physical asset in the Empire to which she belongs.

BENGALURU,  
20th Jan. 1916.

66. The *Bengalee* writes that there has been a very marked change in the outlook of the Indian politicians and the Indian people in consequence of the present war. This is proved by the persistent question which almost every thinking person in the community is asking, namely, when will all ranks of the Indian Army be unreservedly thrown open to every class of His Majesty's Indian subjects? The emphasis has changed from the expansion of the sphere of activity and usefulness of the people of India in the civil administration of the country to that of the military services. Forty years ago few educated Indians outside the so-called fighting races, who could hardly claim to be educated in the modern sense, cared for these services. The work of the soldier was regarded by the so-called *bhadralog* classes,—the only classes that really counted then in Indian political agitations,—as more or less degrading; and though sometimes they discussed the question of commissions in the army, or that of volunteering for educated Indians, these discussions lacked reality, and the enthusiasm they evoked hardly went beyond the meeting where popular orators spoke on these grievances. But all this has changed to-day. The demand for military service has a reality to-day which it never had before.



The Indian Ambulance Volunteer movement aroused a wave of enthusiasm in the community, which was beyond the dream of the leaders of thought who have come to realise now that the immediate need of the country is the perfection of the means of national defence. The present war has brought these plain truths home to the people; as it has done to every country and people in the British Empire. And the new demand in the country is for unreserved military service. A quarter of a century ago, Indians wanted to be enrolled as volunteers, to-day they demand entrance not only into the Volunteer corps but equally into the regular army. And this desire is prompted equally by their patriotism and their loyalty. The new ideal is that of national autonomy inside the federation of the British Empire, composed of Great Britain and her colonies on the one side, and India and Egypt on the other, each autonomous within their own territorial limits, having their own legislatures, their own militias and their own navies, but all joined together for mutual help and co-operation not only for purposes of self-protection, but equally for the advancement of the higher ends of modern humanity. Without such a federation, the British Empire will fail to solve the problems that the present war has raised. Without it, the inhuman movement of modern militarism will never be defeated. Without it, the dream of the Indian nationalist, of national autonomy, and of India as a shaping force in modern historic evolution can never hope to be realised. This new vision has been revealed by the stern actualities of the present world-situation. The sepoys, no doubt, are fighting for the Empire at the front, but they have the mark of the mercenary on them. This must be removed; and it can only be removed by throwing open both the ranks and the leaderships of the army to every class and section of the Indian people. The time is coming when this will have to be done. Why not do it beforehand and thereby clothe, with generosity and liberalism, what will have to be done under pressure of irresistible necessity in the near future.

67. The *Bengalee* writes that "Ditcher," in *Capital*, has not only

Adverse criticism of the Congress Presidential speech.

repeated the comments of the *Statesman* upon Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's presidential address at the last Indian National Congress at

Madras, but has also added insult to injury. The Indian Princes who have placed their resources at the service of the Government for the prosecution of this war, and have, some of them, personally gone to the front to bear the brunt of the fight and the Indian sepoys, who have gone to fight and die for the King-Emperor, ask no reward for their loyalty. Why then should a Bengali politician who has made no sacrifices, talk of political privileges and rights as due to the people in consequence of what they have done for the Empire in the Empire's hour of need? The question is foolish, and betrays an utter lack of knowledge and vision. It is mischievous, for it may wound the loyal susceptibilities of sensitive people. Are wars won only by the men who fight? What could the Indian princes or the Indian sepoys do to help the Empire at this crisis, if the general mass of people who stayed behind did not lend them unstinted moral support? This moral support of every civil population is counted by every statesman, and even by every politician who has to organise measures for the success of the military operations at the front, as far more valuable than even the actual participation in the war itself. Could Great Britain conduct this war, in the way her Ministers and Generals are doing, if she had not the whole-hearted support of the men who have not gone or cannot go to the front? Could the Government of India do what it is doing to help the Empire if the whole population of India, with marvellous unanimity and whole-hearted devotion, had not lent their moral support to it, at this crisis? If the masses of India had held their tongue, if they had done nothing either in support of or opposition to the official plan how would Lord Hardinge feel? Could His Excellency act with that courage and confidence which he has shown at this crisis, with a silent and sullen India about him? Could the men who have been sent to Europe, and are being sent still, be confidently spared in that case? The Indian Army has always been practically like the whole British Army of which it forms a part, on what is called a peace-footing. And no part of this Army could be drafted for foreign service, if there was the least suspicion of the loyalty and devotion of the people to the cause for which they were drafted, and allegiance to the power who drafts them. Loyalty and

BENGALURU,  
10th Jan. 1916.



devotion mean little in peaceful times, but the loyalty of every Indian province, is, in moral value, equal to an army corps. Those who do not or cannot understand these simple things have no right to dabble in politics, and pose as representatives of the people, as spokesman of any class or section of the community. To talk, moreover, of the absence of Bengali regiments at the front is to add insult to injury.

BENGALUR,  
18th Jan. 1915.

68. The *Bengalee* observes that this year the Congress and its proceedings have caused more or less annoyance to the Anglo-Indian papers everywhere. The cry that emanated from the *Statesman* of Calcutta and from the *Englishman* of Hare Street has been caught up by far-off Rangoon. An adverse criticism of the Presidential address with some incidental side-thrusts at India's political men in general, appeared in the *Rangoon Times* of December 3. The Anglo-Indian writers little know what they are doing to alienate the feelings of the Indian community at a time when the Empire badly needs the goodwill and active co-operation of all its component parts, great or small. Indians are now taking a hand in the protection of the Empire and stories of their heroism and fortitude are going the round of the English and the French press. The Indians will no longer be men if all this is lost on them, and everybody, from the Congress President down to the commonest peasant, does not happen to be nerved and edified at their recital. They are bound to quicken aspirations and raise hopes. India's participation in the present great struggle has enabled the Indians to know themselves and it would be treason to the Empire if they were any longer content to hide this light under a bushel and not to ask to be allowed to make themselves that source of strength to the Empire which recent events have shown they can very well be. The argument may be that the Bengalis are not those Sikhs and Gurkhas who have been tried and not found wanting. The journal, in reply, would ask whether the Britishers who are facing shot and shell at the front are all of the same type. Why should Messrs. Bonar Law and Balfour share the same political status as Lord Kitchener and Sir John French? Besides, give the Bengalis the opportunity and if they fail to rise to the occasion then it will be time to turn round and twit them with their untimely and inordinate aspirations.

BENGALUR,  
18th Jan. 1915.

69. So the Philippines, observes the *Bengalee*, are going to have all the preliminary equipments for a real autonomy. They will shortly have an army of 450,000 capable of defending them from the attacks of any Power, with an organised military force nearer than the United States. This is said to be a step towards self-government. The modest aspiration of the Indians is to form a part of the British Empire with the cementing bond of equal rights with the other citizens of the Empire. The journal would, therefore, be content with the redemption of the pledge of Provincial autonomy made by one of India's greatest Viceroys, as a step towards self-government, and hopes that the example of what America is doing in respect of the Philippines, who cannot pretend to the civilization and culture of India, and India's participation in the present war, will lead to a radical change in the political status of the Indians.

BENGALUR,  
18th Jan. 1915.

70. Commenting on the speeches delivered by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali and Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta at a luncheon organised by the Worshipful Company of Printers, the *Bengalee* remarks that these have received a considerable amount of attention. The journal thinks that though both the gentlemen spoke on behalf of India, the speeches presented two different views of the relation of India to the Empire. Mr. Ameer Ali represented more the traditional official than the enlightened and advanced national Indian view of the situation. He suggests, as other apologists of the Indian Civil Service had done before, that the present outburst of loyalty in India was an open and practical tribute to the success of the existing bureaucratic methods of administration. This is a most mischievous view, at which the journal is, however, not surprised, though it is naturally pained at the support lent to



it by an eminent representative of India. Another point in his speech, namely, the idea of ultimate separation between England and India, though it follows as a logical corollary to the view upon which the existing methods of government are supported, is equally mischievous, and while seeking to denounce discontent actually strengthens its *morale* and rationality. The present arrangement is supported on the ground of the utter incapacity of the people to manage their own affairs. But this incapacity may not be admitted by others. In fact every Indian politician has always repudiated this charge, in one form or another. Those who work mischief and propagate separatist ideals have done this as much as those who have uniformly supported the existing government in the country, though they clamoured for reforms. This incapacity is the creed of those vested interests only, which the present bureaucratic system has created and still maintains. It is exceedingly impolitic to raise these issues at this crisis, but still neither Mr. Ameer Ali nor those at whose school he learnt his politics, could urge that this incapacity is an eternal defect of Indian character.

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11, CAMAC STREET,  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 16th January 1915.*



